The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6732.—Vol. XLI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1860. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ultimo, at Parramatta, the wife of William F. Bassett, Esq., of a son.

On Sunday, 1st instant, at her residence, 155, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, the wife of John Solomon, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at Redfern, the wife of Charles Wilkinson, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, 88, Goulburn-street, the wife of Mr. Ittai Brierley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. S. Ironside, Mr. Frederick Henry Browne, a native of Leicester, England, to Miss Elizabeth Hephzibah Henley, a native of this colony.

DEATHS.

On the 6th ultimo, at Brighton, Victoria, Malcolm John, aged fourteen months, youngest son of Mr. William J. Henderson, late of Wingello Park, near Goulburn, New South Wales.

On the 29th of December, at the residence of her parents, Ryde, Jemima Agnes, fifth daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hatton, aged nineteen years.

On the 2nd instant, at the Sydney Infirmary, after a long and severe illness, Mary Ann Barnes, native of Hampshire, England, aged thirty years, leaving two children to deplore their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship COLUMBIAN, NATHANIEL STEWART, Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 14th of January, 1860, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAURITIUS, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, December 14th.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA ADEN and EGYPT.—Arrangements have been completed by Mr. Reuter, of London, by which private messages in addition to those for the public press can now be forwarded by the above route.

Merchants and others desirous of availing themselves thereof, may obtain full particulars on application to HENRY MOORE, agent to Mr. Reuter in Sydney.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Offices, Moore's Wharf. December 5.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.)

VICTORIA and PHANTOM, will leave—

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10.5, 2.5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30.	8.15, 4, 5.30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.)

Phœnix Wharf, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45.

From Manly, 12, 5.45

On THURSDAYS, weather permitting, an Excursion Trip up Middle Harbour, per Phantom, from Woolloomooloo, at 10.30, calling at Watson's Bay and Manly. No charge above the 1s. fare.

An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.

Parties taking the early Morning trip, 7.15, immediate return ticket, 1s. only.

WATSON'S BAY.—STEAMER.—(Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.)

PHANTOM will leave—

Woolloomooloo. Watson's Bay.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	2.30	...	6.30
Tuesdays and Thursdays	10.30	...	6.30
Saturdays and Sundays	10.30, 2.30	...	11.15, 6.30

(SUNDAY Fare Return Ticket, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.)

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, and on FRIDAY next, at the same hour. Phœnix Wharf, 3rd January.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, on THURSDAY, at 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

ULLADULLA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

MELBOURNE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.

HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN. — MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 p.m.

MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—SAMSON, MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 p.m.

BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY EVENING, at 10.

WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.

PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—Steam to the HUNTER. The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

R. R. HUNTLEY, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY).—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on or about THURSDAY, 5th instant.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s steamers will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English mails.

For AUCKLAND direct, loading at Grafton Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, on 10th January.

For NELSON, NEW PLYMOUTH, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, the LORD WORSLEY, 550 tons, R. JOHNSON, commander, on 10th January.

Return tickets are issued at a reduced rate, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, TUESDAY, at Noon.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE, Queensland.—The regular trader DUKE OF WELLINGTON is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will clear at the Custom-house THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR BRISBANE, PORT CURTIS, and ROCKHAMPTON.—The well-known clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, THOMAS LAKE, master, will be dispatched as above in a few days. Shippers are requested to send down their goods as early as possible.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR BRISBANE, Queensland.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, R. DARBEY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The A1 regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight only, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The Regular Trader GIPSY will sail on TUESDAY, 3rd. For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or J. HARPUR and CO., 359, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The schooner CALLENDER sails on THURSDAY next. Has two-thirds of her cargo already on board. Can take thirty tons if engaged at once. Apply on board, at Freddy's Wharf, Sussex-street; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner ALICE, RAMAGE, master, will load at the Flour Company's Wharf, and meet with quick despatch.

For freight (low) or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader ESPERANZA, D. M'KAY, commander, will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner UNION, LITTLECOTE, master, will commence loading THIS MORNING, at the Victoria Wharf, and meet with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for NELSON.—The fine schooner VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, is fast loading at the Grafton Wharf. Has room for a few horses, and is guaranteed to sail on WEDNESDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WELLINGTON, calling at NELSON, if inducement offers, the WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master, will have quick despatch. M. E. MURNIN, No. 9, Exchange.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig CAROLINE, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days. She has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The regular trader SPEC H. MILES, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

NEW CALEDONIA POSTAL SERVICE.—The Clipper MOSELLE, JAMES TOSH, master, being under contract with the French Government to carry H.I.M's mail, will sail for PORT DE FRANCE as soon as the arrival of the English Mail.

For freight or passage apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church Hill.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship VIRGINIE will sail on or about WEDNESDAY next, by which time all passengers must be on board. Has room for some light freight.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain PREHN, on board; or to A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The Hamburgh clipper TELL, KOCH, master, will be dispatched about the 4th January. Offers splendid accommodations for first and second-class passengers.

Apply on board at. Lamb's Wharf; or to Messrs. LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To sail positively 10th January, 1860.—The very superior (A1 13 years) ship THOMAS CAMPBELL, 630 tons register, NEIL M'KELVIE, commander, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged and down, and will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to Captain M'KELVIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail early in February, the A1 clipper ship STRATHALLAN, WILLIAMSON, commander. This vessel has very superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight of wool, &c., or passage apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—To sail on the 2nd January.—For LONDON, the fine A1 ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons register, R. HADDEN, commander.

To accommodate passengers, the departure of this vessel, has been postponed until the 2nd proximo, when she will positively leave. Has still one cabin disengaged, for which early application is necessary to Captain HADDEN, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper ship JASON, 900 tons, GEORGE STUART, commander, will sail positively on the 25th January. Has all her dead weight, and is fast receiving wool, which, for the convenience of shippers, will be received either at Marsden's shed or at Circular Quay. Passengers are requested to inspect her very superior cabin accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to Captain STUART, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 7th January 1860, the splendid clipper A1 ship SUFFOLK, J. B. MARTEN, commander.

The accommodation and equipment of this vessel sustain the well-known characters of her owners, Messrs. Green, for liberality.

First cabin, £65 to £90.

Second cabin, £33 to £35, including steward's attendance.

Third cabin, £18 10s. to £25.

Including passage by steamer to Melbourne.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—With immediate dispatch.—To follow the Jason.—The splendid A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1200 tons, JOHN C. GILSON, commander, will sail the end of FEBRUARY. Offers unusual advantages to passengers, having very superior saloon and intermediate accommodation. Parties are invited to inspect the same.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain GILSON, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—COLEROON, for LONDON.—To sail positively in February next, the fine A1, 13 years, clipper-built ship COLEROON, WILLIAM HALL, commander, well known in the Australian trade as one of the fastest ships afloat. This vessel will have quick despatch, and arrive in time for the May sales, generally the highest of the season.

For freight and passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or EBSWORTH and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will sail positively at daylight of January 19th, 1860.

For passage—first class or intermediate, apply on board, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL direct, passage money £14 and upwards.—The renowned clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF, 1026 tons, WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, 21st January, 1860.

The celebrated clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF has established for herself a world-wide reputation. Her passages have all been performed with surprising speed and regularity, the average of seven voyages between Liverpool and Melbourne being only seventy-five days.

As a passenger ship she is a first favourite, having received the highest praise from all those who have sailed in her for the comfort of her accommodation and her ease in the most severe weather.

The OCEAN CHIEF is still under the command of Captain WILLIAM BROWN, who has at the termination of each voyage received the most gratifying testimonials from all classes of his passengers.

The dietary scale is very liberal, and provisions of the very best quality will be put on board. A milch cow will be provided.

A stewardess is appointed to wait on lady passengers Steward's attendance is provided for second cabin.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or TRACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A1 brig TEST, 265 tons, Captain ELWOOD. Carries a very large cargo for her tonnage, and sails well.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine fast-sailing ship ESPERANCE, 377 tons register, THEODORE NICOLAS, commander, is now discharging a cargo from Manila in excellent order, and will be ready to proceed on any employment in a few days. Apply to HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, 30th December, 1859.

WANTED to CHARTER a vessel of 400 to 500 tons, to carry Coals to Hongkong. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street, Sydney.

SHIP COLONSAY, from LONDON.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay for Botts' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed, and stored at their expense and risk. All bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, where an order for delivery will be given on payment of freight.

YOUNG, LARK, AND BENNETT.

Captain M'Alister will not be responsible for the debts of his crew.

SHIP LIGHT OF THE AGE, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—This vessel is now alongside the Circular Quay, and will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING. Consignees are requested to have their Customs ENTRIES passed at once. All goods not cleared by Noon on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, will be entered by the undersigned, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—H. R. N. S. N. Company's steamer WILLIAMS, Morpeth.—TENDERS are invited up to TUESDAY next, 3rd January, 1860, at 2 o'clock, from shipwrights for putting down new decks above, and sheathing the same above the new boilers in this boat. Contractor to find all materials. Timber to be well seasoned, sound, and free from sap, and subject to approval. The work to be completed with every possible dispatch, and in a proper and workmanlike manner.

Further information will be given on application to Mr. JOHN FYFE, Senior Superintending Engineer, at Company's Works, Morpeth.

L. BARBER, secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, Morpeth, 28th December.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — The Thirty-sixth Monthly MEETING will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. H. R. WEBB, hon. sec.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FREDERICK FLINT.—BOWMAN, of North Shore, CHARLES MIRAN, or any person who can give information of the above, will greatly oblige by writing to his anxious WIFE, at Mrs. HUMPHRIES', Lesney-street, Richmond, Melbourne

GEORGE HENRY BRIDDEN, late of Manchester, is informed his father is dead; if he will apply to BLIGH and HARBOTTLE, 21, Queen-street, Melbourne, he will hear some particulars of the WILL.

JOHN HAGER, a native of Switzerland, is requested to release the articles left with me and pay his debts in a fortnight from this date, or they will be sold to defray expenses. ARNOLD STOCKER, tailor, 250, Castlereagh-street.

JOHN and ELIZABETH CLAASSEN, who left Dantzic in Prussia 1857, and sailed from Hamburgh for Sydney, are hereby requested to send their address immediately to P. G. X. X., HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY WHARF.—Proprietors of Land in the vicinity of Woolloomooloo Bay, and other parties interested, are informed that a meeting will be held at DAN ROBINSON'S, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street, on THURSDAY night, 5th January instant, to take into consideration the neglected state of the mud flat, at the head of the Bay, and to adopt measures towards furthering the very much required semi-circular Wharf at the head of the Bay.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The Bank will be closed for the half-yearly balance on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd January. The Board will meet for discounts on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at noon, in lieu of Tuesday. Customers' pass-books are requested to be sent in to be made up to the close of the year. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, December 30.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting Meeting of the Members of this Club will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th January, 1860, commencing at 1 o'clock precisely. By order, HENRY JOHNSON, Secretary.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING, for the Election of Members, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Committee,

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Phillip-street.—Adjourned Congregational MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, within the University of Sydney.—The ceremony of blessing and laying the FOUNDATION of St. John's College will be performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of January next, at 11 a.m.

EYRE G. ELLIS, Secretary.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.—Notice.—The Churchwardens will attend in the Vestry THIS DAY, Tuesday, 3rd January, from 9 to 3, to RE-LET the PEWS and receive the rents payable in advance for the ensuing three or six months, according to the convenience of the applicants.

ST. MARY'S, BALMAIN.—A public MEETING of the parishioners of St. Mary's, Balmain, will be held at the school-house, Adolphus-street, THIS EVENING, the 3rd January next, at half-past 7 p.m. prompt, to take, into consideration matters connected with the new Church. A full attendance is particularly wished.

J. S. MITCHELL,
G. MORANT SIMPSON,
H. J. RUCKER, } Churchwardens.

ST. MICHAEL'S AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—A Social Meeting of the friends of the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 4th instant; tea on the table at half-past 6 o'clock. Admission by tickets (2s. each), to be obtained at the schoolroom, Fitzroy-street. In the course of the evening, the claims of the Church Society will be advocated, and a collection.

F. FYSON, sec.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Rose Inn, in the borough of Penrith, for the purpose of auditing the accounts for the past year, electing directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors,

ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary.

Penrith Nepean Bridge Company's Office, 26th December.

ST. BENEDICT'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN SOCIETY'S TEA PARTY, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather on last Tuesday evening, will be REPEATED on next TUESDAY EVENING, January 3rd; and, as it is expected that the room will be crowded, early application for tickets is necessary. N.B.—The Society's band will attend during the evening.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in the Sydney Exchange Company will be held, within the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1860, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a statement of accounts for the preceding half-year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

HENRY CHERRY, secretary.

Exchange, December 31st, 1859.

REDFERN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The members and friends of the Association propose to meet in a social manner for tea, in St. Paul's Schoolroom, Redfern, THIS EVENING, January 3rd, at 7 o'clock precisely.

After tea, the Annual General MEETING of the Association will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for other business. The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney and other gentlemen will address the meeting in connection with the objects of the Association.

Tickets (1s. 6d. each), may be obtained from Mr. Moon, confectioner, opposite the schoolroom; Mr. Shepperd, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern; Mr. Andrews, draper, Botany-road; or from

JOSHUA J. FARR, hon. sec.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, by particular desire, THIS EVENING, at Mr. CANE'S, Stanley-street.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, THIS EVENING, Tuesday. Admission, one shilling.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, THIS EVENING. Doors open at half-past seven.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, at Mr. CANE'S, Stanley-street. Admission, one shilling; commence at eight.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.	James W. Waugh
Sir A. Stephen, Knt.	James Clinton
Sir W. M. Manning, Kt., Q.C.	F. A. Cooper, M.L.A.
Professor Woolley	G. Lees
Professor Smith	John Pattison
Professor Pell	John Smith
Hon. G. K. Holden	Patrick Carroll
G. W. Allen	S. H. Douglass
P. Fancett	W. B. Haigh
W. A. Duncan	Isaac Aaron
S. Gould	G. B. Simpson
B. Mountcastle	Rev. George Moreton
G. J. Crouch	J. Curtis
W. V. Wild, M.L.A.	H. Bancroft
J. F. Castle	S. W. Mansfield
Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.	J. Harris
Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A.	R. S. Ross
Rev. John Dougall	G. K. Ingelow
Rev. J. Dixon	Rev. Dr. Fullerton
Hon. G. Allen	Thomas Holt
Hon. David Jones	W. M'Intyre.
James Macarthur	Hon. W. Bland, M.L.C.
R. L. Jenkins, M.L.A.	L. Lewis
Very Rev. Dean O'Connell	Rev. Joseph Beasley.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration some proposed measures for the promotion of public education, especially the advisability of retaining the existing duties on tea and sugar, as an Educational Fund.

The Hon. Sir W. W. Burton, Knight, will take the chair at half-past seven o'clock.

His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Sir W. M. Manning, Hon. W. Bland, the Rev. Canon Walsh, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, Rev. Joseph Beasley, and other gentlemen, are expected to take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

Ladies intending to be present are respectfully requested to come early, in order to ensure seats.

R. S. ROSS, Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY.—Price 1s., or by post, 1s. 2d.—64 pages.—The LECTURE on UNIVERSAL EDUCATION, delivered by R. L. JENKINS, Esq., M.L.A., with an appendix containing letters, &c., &c., expressing the opinions of their Honors the Judges, His Grace J. B. Polding, D.D. O.S.B.; Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.; Rev. John Dougall, moderator of the Synod of New South Wales; W. Wilkins, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, &c., upon the important subjects opened up by the Lecturer. Sydney: printed and published by H. BANCROFT, 155, York-street, and sold by all booksellers.

THE SITUATION advertised as vacant in the office of the undersigned has been filled. WILKINSON BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FREDERICK L. FLINT begs to inform the malignant cur who advertised for news of him in yesterday's HERALD that he is alive and kicking.

CHALLENGE.—JOHN DUNLOP is open to pull any Youth in the colony under twenty years, in wager boats, waterman's skiffs, or in equal dingies, for £25 or more. Money ready, at B. PALMER'S, Pitt and King sts.

MR. J. CLARKE'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Elizabeth-street North.

Madame SARA FLOWER will render her valuable assistance on this occasion.

The Misses EMMA and CLELIA HOWSONS' FIRST BENEFIT CONCERT will take place THIS EVENING January 3rd, 1860.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Glee—"Here in cool grot." ... ... Lord Mornington.
Song—"Roland the brave." ... ... Lindpainter.
Mr. TAYLOR.
Duett—"Your pardon, Senora," (Rose of Castille) ... ... Balfe.
The Misses HOWSON.
Solo—Flute—Gentleman Amateur ... Bochin.
Song—"Thou art not he," (Mountain Sylph) ... ... Barnett.
Miss CLELIA HOWSON.
Aria—"While yet beneath," (Luisa Muller) ... ...
Madame SARA FLOWER.
Song—"The Maiden of Normandy." C. E. Horn.
Mr. BANKS.
Aria—"The Convent Cell," (Rose of Castille.) ... ... Balfe.
Miss HOWSON.
Concerted piece.

An interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Duet—Hear me, Norma (Norma) ..... Bellini.
The Misses HOWSON.
Ballad—Little Nell .... Charles Packer.
Mr. PACKER.
Romanza—Oh happy Dream (Luisa Miller) .... Verdi.
Miss CLELIA HOWSON.
Scena La Traviata
Madame SARA FLOWER.
Rondeau Mauresquo—Oh were I the Queen of Spain (Rose of Castille) Balfe.
Miss HOWSON.
Song—Oh, let me like a Soldier fall (Maritana) .... Wallace.
Mr. TAYLOR.
Buffo Song—Mr. BANKS.
Finale—Concerted Piece.

Mr. Packer will preside at the Pianoforte.

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock punctually.

Tickets, 5s. and 3s., to be obtained of the principal music-sellers, at the Rooms, and of the Misses Howson, 76, Crown-street North, Woolloomooloo.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.

Continued attraction.—Undoubted success of the Extravaganza,

KING CHARMING.

Miss MARY PROVOST in an entirely new rôle, in which her success is undoubted.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1860.

Second and last night of the new comic drama,

THE PORTER'S KNOT.

After which the beautiful extravaganza,

KING CHARMING,

with local allusions. Concluding with the

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

with new comic scenes.

The most successful burlesque of MASSANIELLO in active preparation.

MISS MARY PROVOST in Extravaganza—a new rôle in her art, as KING CHARMING, TO-NIGHT. Secure your seats.

KING CHARMING—an undoubted success—must be withdrawn after WEDNESDAY EVENING for other novelties.

MONTHLY TICKETS—single £1 10s., double £2 10s. —may be obtained at the Box Office.

Railway Branch,
Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, December 31st, 1859.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN between PARRAMATTA and SYDNEY.

LATE TRAIN from SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 2nd proximo, the following additional trains will be run:—

To leave	p.m.	To leave	p.m.
Parramatta ...	5·35	Sydney ...	6·45
Haslam Creek	5·45	Newtown ...	6·52
Homebush ...	5·53	Petersham ...	6·57
Burwood ...	5·59	Ashfield ...	7· 5
Ashfield ...	6· 6	Burwood ...	7·12
Petersham ...	6·14	Homebush ...	7·17
Newtown ...	6·19	Haslam Creek	7·27
Arrive at Sydney ...	6·25	Parramatta ...	7·36

B. H. MARTINDALE.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR VEHICLES AND HORSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 2nd proximo, the following Reduced Rates will be charged, and taken, for Vehicles and Horses.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	Rates for Vehicles. 4-wheel.	2-wheel.	Rates for Horses. Each.
Sydney to—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Parramatta ...	6 0	5 0	5 0
Liverpool ...	10 0	7 6	7 6
Campbelltown ...	15 0	10 0	10 0

Return Tickets are issued daily, and the Return Tickets issued on SATURDAY are available till the MONDAY following.

B. H. MARTINDALE.

Railway—Branch Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 31st December, 1859.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR VEHICLES AND HORSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 2nd proximo, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for, and taken, for Vehicles and Horses.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

	Rates for Vehicles. 4-wheel.	2-wheel.	Rates for Horses. Each.
Newcastle to—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hexham	6 0	5 0	5 0
East and West Maitland	10 0	7 6	7 6

Return Tickets are issued daily, and the Return Tickets issued on SATURDAY are available till the MONDAY following.

B. H. MARTINDALE.

Railway Branch—Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 31st December, 1859.

ADELAIDE TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY.—Mr. W. H. FLOOD, late of Queenscliffe, RECEIVES and TRANSMITS TELEGRAMS, either to or from Europe, on arrival or departure of the mail steamer. Terms, 10s. 6d. each message, not including price of telegram.

Mr. Flood would suggest to the merchants of Melbourne, Sydney, and Tasmania that their European correspondents should forward to him by each mail a brief epitome of their most important intelligence for immediate transmission. Strictest secrecy guaranteed. The benefit of this agency will be to enable merchants to receive their news in advance of their letters, and also to send several days' later intelligence to Europe. Telegrams for outward mail should be sent previously to the first of each month.

ICE. ICE.—At Ice House, Circular Quay. Refrigerators on Sale, cheap.

PARRAMATTA.—PHOTOGRAPHY.—Correct Likenesses taken by THOMAS COLLINS, opposite the Court House.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Cheapest Portrait Rooms in Sydney. PICKERING and STEWART, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—The most valuable Christmas Present given by Mr. HAMILTON to every visitor in search of self knowledge and self-improvement. Charge, 10s. 344, George-street.

NOTICE.—I have, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. EDWARD WRENCH as a partner in my business, which will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of RICHARDSON and WRENCH, auctioneers and commission agents.

R. P. RICHARDSON.

Bank-buildings, George-street. 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL into our firm, the business of which will henceforth be conducted under the style of R. and F. TOOTH and CO.

ROBERT TOOTH,
FREDERICK TOOTH.

Sydney, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. EDWIN TOOTH, in the firm of R. & and F. Tooth, ceased THIS DAY.

ROBERT TOOTH.
FREDERICK TOOTH.

Sydney, 31st December, 1860.

IN the ASSIGNMENT of J. COX and CO.—A final DIVIDEND will be payable at the office of Messrs. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place, on and after the 3rd January, 1860.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,
E. APPS SMITH, } Trustees.

Sydney, December 31st, 1859.

FINE TONED PIANOFORTE, by Cadby.—The above will be sold at Petty's Hotel at 12 o'clock precisely. —PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers.

AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.—All communications, in future, to be addressed to Mr. F. WATERS, superintendent, Engine House, Pitt-street South.

CHARLES D'APICE, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, 122, Castlereagh-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

H. FUSEDALE, Tailor and Trousers Maker, REMOVED to King-street, next to the Prince of Wales Theatre.

J. B. TICKLE, Tailor, Draper, Outfitter, and ladies' riding habit maker, Temple of Fashion, 352, George-st.

J. H. ASHER, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, Royal Hotel, Neilligan, Clyde River. Families supplied.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842), George-street North, near Hunter-street.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturer. Outfits for sea and home use always ready. Orders promptly executed. Shirt and Underclothing Depot, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

ROYAL HOTEL Shoeing Forge and General Smith. Horses shod at reduced prices. J. H. ASHER, proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for Ladies only. Madame de ST. REMY, Accoucheur, 68, Forbes-street.

W. C. ELDRIDGE, Dyer and Scourer, 137, York-street, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel.

W. JENNINGS, Truss and Bandage Maker, Surgical Instruments, &c. George-st., opposite Jamison-st.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., from Sussex-street to Bath's Stores, Circular Quay.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed to their new premises, situated at the corner of George and Margaret streets. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

REMOVAL.—JAMES BRADLY and CO. have REMOVED from Murphy's Wharf, Liverpool-street, to Kersey's Wharf, Dixon-street, off Liverpool-street, where they will carry on the Lime, Coal, and Wood Business, as usual.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. R. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The agency of this company will, on and after the 1st January, 1860, be under the management of Mr. WILLIAM RAE.

BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Sydney, 27th December.

TO SELLERS of Hides and Sheepskins.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Hides and Sheepskins. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Glenmore; or Treasury-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.
SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

MACKENZIE, ASSIGNEE, &c., v. MURNIN.

The judgment of the Court was delivered in this case by Sir Alfred Stephen, C. J., as follows.

The points for decision in this case arise upon demurrer; and are important as involving questions under the Insolvent Act, relating to voluntary preferences, and to the proper construction of sections 8 and 9 on that subject.

The plaintiff sues as the official assignee of one Crook, who has been declared insolvent; and he complains, in the first count of the declaration, that the defendant has detained from him as such assignee two steam vessels, with their appurtenances. The 3rd plea to this count alleges, that, before his estate was sequestrated, the insolvent, being then the owner of the vessels, assigned them by indenture for a valuable consideration to the defendant. The plaintiff replies, that such assignment was an alienation by Crook, being then "insolvent" within the meaning of the 8th section, which (in the language of that section) had the effect of preferring the defendant, being a then existing creditor of his, to other creditors. To this replication the defendant has demurred, insisting that it is bad, for not stating that the alienation has been set aside, or declared to be void, and for not showing that there were or are any creditors, entitled to have it so set aside or avoided. The defendant contends, also, that the replication shows no right in the plaintiff to sue.

We have considered the questions raised on this demurrer; and we are of opinion that it cannot be sustained. The replication, we think, brings the transaction directly within the words of the 8th section of the Insolvent Act. It may be argued, from a marginal note in Bac: Abr: title Void and Voidable, B. 1, that though a matter is declared to be void, it is only *voidable* 'till avoided by competent means; where such are by law provided. And this Court has, in one well-known case, recognised and applied this proposition. But, in the class of cases to which section 8 refers, the Legislature seems to have expressly drawn the distinction between the terms void and voidable. For in the 7th section it enacts, that certain alienations shall be "*set aside*" by this Court; whereas in the 8th section other alienations are declared absolutely void, and no means are provided for avoiding them. The same observation may be made concerning the 6th and 10th sections, as of the 8th; and the difference between transactions being void, and those which may be set aside, is distinctly expressed in the 9th section. See Hyde v. Johnson, 2 Bingh. N. C., 779, in the judgment of Lord Chief Justice Tindal. We therefore hold that the replication is not bad, for failing to show that the alienation mentioned in the plea was set aside, or had been declared void.

We are also of opinion that the plaintiff, as Crook's assignee, had a right to sue. The 8th section declares, that an alienation such as is mentioned in the replication shall be void. The meaning of that obviously is, void as against his creditors. Brien v. Child, 5 Exch. 368. His creditors, therefore, (the sequestration having taken place,) have a right to the goods; and consequently his assignee has the right to sue, for the benefit of those creditors. It was urged, that the only creditors intended to be protected were, obviously, those who were so at the time of the preference given:—and, undoubtedly, such may have been the primary object of the enactment. A man who had only one creditor, although absolutely insolvent, could not possibly "prefer" that creditor to any other, by making an assignment to him. But, if there was a second contemporaneously existing creditor, such an assignment to either in preference to the other would be within the enactment; and, if so, it would be void. The subsequent payment of the postponed creditor's debt, we conceive, would not have the effect of setting the assignment up again.

The objection as to the form of action, although strictly applicable equally on the demurrer thus disposed of, will more appropriately be considered, on the demurrer to which we come next in order.

The defendant rejoined to the replication; thirdly, that after the alienation of the vessel as stated in the plea, and before the sequestration, certain persons lawfully and in good faith (following the language of the 9th section of the Act) purchased and acquired them from the defendant, for a just and competent price. And to this rejoinder the plaintiff demurs; on the ground that, as it admits the invalidity of Crook's transfer, the vessels passed to his assignee immediately on the sequestration—and that a mere sale of them to a third party, though before sequestration, cannot under such circumstances be an answer.

We are of opinion that this demurrer must be sustained. The rejoinder does not even state, that the defendant delivered the goods to the vendees; and, for aught that appears, therefore, the defendant may still have the goods in his possession. But, assuming that before this action he had parted with them, detinue would nevertheless lie against him. For, according to Baron Parke in Jones v. Dowle, 9 M. and W. 20, "Detinue does not lie against him who *never had* possession of the chattel; but it does against him who once had, but has improperly parted with it." Now the defendant here, if he gave possession of the vessels at all, improperly parted with them; because the sale to himself was *void*, and the property, therefore, as against the assignee of the insolvent, never vested in him.

It is true, that by the 9th section of the Insolvent Act, the purchaser under him is protected. But the immediate taker from the insolvent is, nevertheless, bound "to pay the true value" of the transferred property, to, "or for behoof of," such creditors of the insolvent as shall be entitled to have the alienation set aside, or declared void. So that, taking the two sections together, the defendant here acquired no interest in the steam vessels, except for the mere purpose of enabling him to convey to a third party, purchasing for value and without notice. As against the creditors, or the assignee representing them, he acquired nothing; but, notwithstanding any such sale as he alleges, must pay to the latter "for their behoof" the full value. And this value, therefore, we think, may consequently be recovered under the first count.

There is a difficulty introduced, no doubt, by the very peculiar wording of the 9th section—particularly in the last portion of it; upon which the argument for the defendant, throughout, mainly rested. But to this we shall address ourselves, in considering the demurrer next to be disposed of.

In the second count of the declaration, the plaintiff sets out the facts alleged in the previous pleadings; being those demurred to, severally, as hereinbefore mentioned. Namely, that the insolvent transferred the steam vessels to the defendant, the latter being then a creditor, in preference to other contemporaneous creditors; but that afterwards, and before the sequestration, certain other persons acquired the vessels from the defendant, lawfully, for a just and competent price. And then the plaintiff complains, that the defendant has nevertheless not paid to him, as assignee, *for the behoof of the creditors entitled to have the alienation declared void and set aside*, the true value of the property. To this count the defendant has demurred; insisting, that no right is thereby shown in the plaintiff to sue—inasmuch as the alienation does not appear to have been set aside or "declared" void, nor is it shown that there were any creditors, entitled to have the same set aside or declared void.

We are of opinion, that, notwithstanding the demurrer, that second count is good for the reasons already given, in delivering our judgment on the previous demurrers. The defendant, a creditor of the insolvent, received a transfer of the vessels from Crook, who was then insolvent; whereby the defendant was preferred to other existing creditors. The transaction was therefore void against all Crook's creditors; and the plaintiff, as assignee of Crook, was entitled to sue the defendant in detinue for the chattels. The defendant, however, transferred them to another purchaser; whereby, under section 9, his duty was (Crook having been declared insolvent) to pay the true value to the assignee. He has not done so; and he is, therefore, we think, liable to be sued under the 8th and 9th sections of the Act, on a special count framed as here—setting out all the circumstances.

The latter portion of the 9th section, as already observed, is not free from difficulty. As applied to the provision in the 7th section, the words are intelligible and appropriate; for the alienations there mentioned are liable to be be "set aside" at the instance, only, of creditors previously existing, and so far only as their debts may have been thereby prejudiced. But, under the 8th section, all alienations within its provisions are made "absolutely" void:—and this, it must be inferred (having regard to the limitation in the previous clause), as against all creditors of the insolvent, whether then existing or not. The mention in the 9th section, therefore, of creditors entitled to have certain alienations *declared* void, appears to us to have no application whatever; or, at all events, none to the alienations contemplated by the last previous section.

The third count of the declaration is the same as the second, except that it relates only to a particular boat called the Peri; and there is a demurrer to it, which is identical with the demurrer to the second count. We must, therefore, hold it to be good, for the same reasons which induce us to declare the second count so.

The authorities cited on the argument were the following:—Brian v. Child, 5 Exch. 369; Biffin v. Yorke, 5 M. and G. 428; Ex p rte Smith, 3 M. D. and De G. 144; Jones v. Dowle, 9 M. and W. 19; Tharpe v. Stallwood, 5 M. and G. 761; Brook v. Mitchell, 6 B. N. C. 349; Foster v. Bates, 12 M. and W. 227; Clements v. Flight, 16 M. and W 49; Oswald v. Thompson, 2 Exch. 215; and Crossfield v. Such, 8 Exch. 825. Also, the following cases in this Court:—Perry v. Simpson, March, 1857; Perry v. Lee, December 1858; Dick v. Kidd, July 1855; Bloxsome v. Blaxland, July 1856; and Gannon v. Spinks, in October of that year.

ESTATES SURRENDERED OR PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION, from 1st OCTOBER to 31st DECEMBER, 1859.

October	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
1. Francis Sandoe, Sydney, printer (compulsory)	£497 0 0	£124 0 0
George Wells, Sydney, dealer	73 5 2	10 0 0
4. Cecil Augustus Becke, Esq., surgeon	436 5 11	48 2 6
James Thornburn Brown, Sydney, printer	83 2 6	10 0 0
Robert Oliphant, Paddington, collector	135 18 1	45 0 0
5. James Smith, Sydney, publican	1,399 1 4	1,457 17 10
6. Samuel Whiddon, Sydney, contractor	485 18 0	446 1 6
Hannah Henderson, Sydney, publican	328 16 6	63 0 0
Thomas Robinson, Raymond Terrace, gardener	27 7 1	8 10 0
James Collins, Pyrmont, labourer.	32 12 0	3 0 0
7. Abraham Polack, Sydney, auctioneer (compulsory)	15,874 15 8	*20,403 0 0
Thomas Keenan, Glebe, shinetier	159 8 7	35 0 0
George Edward Levien, Ashfield, mariner	1,122 14 0	30 0 0
William Henry Watkins, Sydney, publican	320 11 8	25 16 6
Joseph Brown, Redfern, innkeeper	355 10 0	75 15 0
11. Thomas Wallis, Sydney	47 19 0	10 0 0
William A. Cooke, Sydney, bookseller	3,792 18 2	2,611 1 11
Peter Smithwick, Sydney, gentleman	32 15 6	14 4 0
Edward Jones, Sydney, mariner	8 10 0	1 0 0
John Shearston, Sydney, butcher	137 14 0	88 6 8
Ellen Jane M. Stewart, Bathurst	580 5 0	33 0 0
13. Joseph Palmer, Sydney, cabdriver	40 8 8	20 0 0
Matthew Judge, Major's Creek, publican	310 0 0	144 0 0
William Elmhurst Potts, Maitland, ironmonger	1,024 0 0	105 5 8
Richard Langan, Woolloomooloo, fruiterer	317 7 0	11 0 0
14. John Dickson, Coogee, gentleman (compulsory)	3,190 13 0	10 0 0
15. Gordon Forbes Davidson, Maitland, gentleman (compulsory)	8,769 15 1	3,002 1 2
James Patrick Sweeney Mahony, Lower Araluen, storekeeper, (compulsory)	1,963 17 5	†3,170 18 0
17. Robert Wills, senior, Webber's Creek, labourer	110 16 5	1 10 0
Hugh Brien Murray, Scone, innkeeper	547 0 0	142 0 0
John Reid, Sydney, pauper	13 0 0	5 0 0
James Nichols, Botany Road, shopkeeper	496 9 8	474 16 9
Benjamin Fawcett, Wollongong, surveyor	249 0 2	68 1 6
18. Saul Solomon, Sydney, dealer	822 7 2	35 0 0
19. Samuel Benny Serjeant, Bathurst, solicitor (compulsory)		
21. Samuel Cohen, Grafton, storekeeper (compulsory)		
John Baker Harvey, West Dapto, dealer	266 6 10	76 7 6
William Mayne, Sydney, contractor	410 15 0	220 10 0
Edward J. Whyte, Sydney, gentleman	735 16 5	730 0 6
22. John Harold, Sydney, coach painter	50 4 3	12 16 9
15. William Thompson, Sydney, innkeeper	197 17 5	40 0 6
Owen Matheson, Newcastle, sawyer	160 2 0	74 7 3
John Knox, Sydney, coal dealer	40 5 8	5 15 0
John Hickey, Hunter River, farmer	352 11 3	30 0 0
Thomas Neal, Sydney, tailor	16 5 3	5 0 0
Alexander Mann, Sydney, baker	158 0 0	11 9 4
Charles Munn, Penrith, storekeeper	306 18 8	193 11 0
Robert Wallace, Berrima, general dealer	1,302 16 8	736 16 3
26. Thomas Harris, Sydney, mariner	46 3 0	41 15 0
William Brown, Sydney, tobacconist	168 4 10	155 0 0
November.		
1. Alexander Halkett, Sydney, tobacconist	186 10 0	174 0 0
2. Thomas Allen, Grafton, storekeeper (compulsory)	49 10 8	4 0 0
7. Samuel Murphy, Sydney, sawyer		
Thomas Barnett, Redfern, grocer (compulsory)	62 16 0	5 0 0
9. Ann Robins, Balmain, teacher		
11. Benjamin Charles Cooper, Sydney, sawyer	295 8 0	210 0 0
Edward Richardson, Maitland, publican	216 16 7	180 16 4
John Rea, Parramatta, harness maker	72 13 6	23 9 11
12. Kennett Price, Bathurst, clerk	1,786 14 8	1,120 0 0
John G bbs, Sydney, publican	234 16 0	76 0 0
James Arthur Walker, Albury, gentleman	1,671 6 3	491 17 0
Arthur and Charles Comens, Maitland, farmers	214 15 4	183 0 0
13. Michael Benedict Heffernan, Sydney, saddler	58 16 6	19 16 0
18. John Usher, Four-mile Creek, labourer	133 1 4	12 10 0
Thomas Smith, Parramatta Road, late publican	191 1 9½	21 0 0
24. William Smith, Wallarubba, farmer	169 12 2	50 0 0
William Bates, Bishop's Bridge, farmer	171 16 0	153 10 0
25. Godfrey Levy, Sydney, clothier	336 0 2	21 14 6
26. William Frith, Pitt Town, miner	199 5 0	151 14 0
Christopher Dunkin Hays, Ryde, gentleman	1,511 8 10	50 0 0
Samuel Dyball, Glebe, carpenter	166 16 0	79 7 6
28. Jeremiah M'Evoy, Bathurst, innkeeper		
Charles Blackman, Goulburn, publican	603 9 6	448 9 0
29. John Wilson M'Lenehan, builder	292 0 5	231 11 8
Isidore John Blake, Sydney, barrister-at-law (compulsory)		
December.		
1. John Dorrington, Singleton, farmer	93 10 0	77 0 0
Henry Robert Carter, Mafala, publican	304 0 4	41 5 9
2. Richard Pitman Outridge, Sydney, (late of New Zealand)	498 10 11	9 0 0
8. Jones and Palmer, Sydney, tailors	5,447 19 7	69 7 0
Samuel Pritchard, Newtown, publican	356 0 0	54 6 0
Samuel Gordon, Wollongong, farmer	32 15 0	1 10 0
6. Edward Vinson, Sydney, cabinetmaker	17 10 0	8 5 0
Frederick Myers, Sydney, baker	51 17 4	23 17 0
Frederick Reyling, Sydney, tailor	748 14 3	681 15 0
William Gorman, Sydney, tailor	58 2 6	17 3 3
Andrew Wallace, Sydney, cabinetmaker	55 8 6	11 5 0
Henry Moss Ley, Albury, clerk	491 19 7	65 6 9
8. John Lamb, Newtown, dealer	900 15 7	28 2 0
Robert Forrest, Sydney, storekeeper	496 5 0	127 2 6
9. Daniel Charles Carter, Maitland, auctioneer	1,015 15 3	717 0 11
Charles John Brackenreg, Newcastle, innkeeper	337 3 3	77 16 9
13. Alexander M'Gilvray, Maitland, farmer	148 13 0	25 0 0
14. David Small, Adelong, saddler	517 14 4	266 10 9
15. Thomas Jamison, Sydney, gentleman	345 19 0	15 0 0
John Alexander Matthews, Sydney, commission agent	4,029 10 4	406 10 10
16. Michael Cahill, Sydney, bootmaker	1,732 9 0	1,690 0 0
20. William White, Paddington, stonemason	92 15 9	13 0 0
Josiah West, Sydney, mast-maker	244 15 5	106 4 0
21. John James, Richmond, sawyer	167 13 5	5 0 0
Henry Hudson, Sydney, stonemason	38 6 0	2 10 0
Edward Fairbrother, Sydney, carpenter	451 0 0	357 10 0
22. Jeremiah Canty, Gladstone, storekeeper	772 9 4	191 11 4
28. Thomas Edward Adkin, Sydney, painter	42 2 5	8 1 6
Robert Turner, Maitland, publican	314 17 0	221 0 0
William Lowe, Sydney, commission agent	988 0 0	35 0 0
29. John Mobbs, Tumbarumba, storekeeper	1,175 0 0	573 15 11
Augustus Mellon, Sydney, cooper	83 6 6	14 10 0
Alfred Flower, Sydney, jeweller	708 7 4	467 0 3
John Pokery, Orange, innkeeper	1,039 5 0	275 6 0
30. William Purss, Sofala, storekeeper (compulsory)	280 5 8	14 0 0
John Norris, Windermere, farmer		
Charles Tibbey, Sydney, boot maker	186 9 10	93 0 0

* Estimated surplus of £4328 8s. 6d.
† Estimated surplus of £267 0s. 6d.

THE CITY CORONER'S DEPARTMENT.

BELOW will be found a table of returns showing the number of inquests that have been held within the city and district of Sydney, by the city coroner (Mr. J. S. Parker), during the quarter ending on Saturday last, 31st December. This table represents, under a classified arrangement, the certified causes of death; also the sex and approximate age; together with the number of paupers and confinees, whose deaths formed subjects of enquiry during the time stated, compiled from the city coroner's records.

The most prominent feature in the returns is the increase in the number of inquests held during the quarter over those held during the preceding quarters; indeed the returns of the quarter with which we have now to do, are, in that respect, without a precedent in the records of coroners' inquests in Sydney. For the corresponding quarter of 1856 there were 62; for the corresponding quarter of 1857 there were 55, for the corresponding quarter of 1858 there were 62; and for the corresponding quarter of 1858 there were 60. Comparing the total number of inquests held during the last three years respectively, the result is as follows: 1857, 216; 1858, 243; 1859, 274. These returns show a gradual increase, which would naturally be expected with an increasing population; but the returns of the inquests held during the last quarter can scarcely be said to be in proportion to the increase of population, for the increase was at the rate of about forty per cent. over those of the previous quarter—the number in the one case being 62 and in the other 87. It should be stated, however, that the actual number of persons whose deaths formed subjects for enquiry was 85. This is explained by the fact that two inquests were held on each of two persons—the one being a woman named Anastasia Murphy, who died in the Benevolent Asylum, and the other Edward Quail, a seaman, whose body was found alongside the A.S.N. Company's Wharf. Of the eighty-seven inquests of which the subjoined table is a synopsis, 32 were held in October, 25 in November, and 30 in December. 8 of the inquests were on the bodies of persons who originally arrived in the colony as prisoners of the Crown.

Another important feature in the returns, is the number of inquests under the head of "Child desertion." During the whole of 1858, but three cases of the kind came before the coroner; but during the year just past, there were treble that number. Five of these cases occurred during the past quarter, and besides the five alluded to, the birth of another was concealed, and subsequently found dead—and another was allowed to die of neglect. It is surely time that energetic measures for preventing this fearful waste of infantile life were instituted.

With regard to the number of those who have fell victims to accidents or diseases resulting from intemperate habits, it will be seen that they have not been quite so numerous in the past quarter, as in that immediately preceding it;—the number in that being 14, whereas in the present returns their are only 10 (1 dying from exhaustion *from delirium tremens*, and 9 from some resultant accident or disease). There were, however, several others under the heads of "manslaughters," "suicide," "found drowned," and one or two under other heads whose deaths could clearly be traced to intoxicating liquor as their primary cause.

Certified Cause of Death.	Number of Inquests.	Males.	Females.	Ist—Sex.	1 year & under 5.	5 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	Above 80.	Paupers.	Prisoners or confinees.
Murders:—												
By blows	1	1							1			
Infanticide	1		1		1							
Manslaughter:—												
By blows	1	1						2			1	
By kicks	1	1				1						
By neglect	1	1				1					1	
Suicide:—												
By cutting the throat	1	1					1					
Child desertion	5	3	2	5							5	
Bad nursing	4	3	1	4							1	
Still-birth	1		1	1								
Drunkenness:—												
Exhaustion, from delirium tremens	1	1					1					
Resultant disease or accident	8	4	4				2	3	2	1	2	2
Atrophy, inanition or exhaustion:—												
By disease	3	2	1		1			1	1			
By decay or loss of energy	2	2							2		1	
By exhaustion from childbearing	1		1			1						
By arterial hemorrhage	1	1							1			
Infantile	4	2	2	4								
Found drowned	5	3	2				1	2	2		2	
Accidents:—												
Asphyxia by drowning	9	8	1	2	1	3	2	1			1	
By being thrown from a horse	2	2				1			1			
By being run over	2	2					1		1			
By being crushed	4	3	1		1	2						
By being overlaid	1		1		1							
By burning	2		2		2							
By scalding	1	1			1							
By falls	3	2	1		1				2		1	
Sudden death:—												
Sanguineous apoplexy	3	2	1				1		1			
Serous apoplexy	3		3			1			2		2	
Congestion of the brain	1	1				1						
Disease of the heart	1	1							1			
Inflammation of the pleura	1	1				1						
Cerebral congestion	1	1					1					
Epileptic fit	1	1					1					
Ordinary or natural causes	3	3					1	1	1		1	1
Diseases unspecified	2	2							1	1		
Totals	87	49	38	2	1	10	11	8	9	7	19	3

* The age in one of these cases was unknown, the inquest being held on the remains of a woman found in the bush a considerable time after death.

RYDE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AN inquest was held at Mr. Cowell's Steam Boat Inn, on the 30th instant, by Mr. C. B. Lyons, on the body of Jemima Hatton, aged nineteen years. The jury having been sworn, the following evidence was taken:—Mrs. Sarah Hatton stated: I am the mother of the deceased. On Monday, the 26th, she went to Sydney, on a visit to her relations, and returned home to Ryde last night by the seven o'clock steamer; came and spoke to me, went and changed her dress, got a drink of water and went a little way up the hill to her sister; did not see her come into the house again, but heard a noise; thought it was my husband playing with the children; on coming in saw her sister holding her, she was trembling; I asked her what was the matter, she said, I know not what is the matter. I stood by her for a short time when she said, "O, mother I am dying." I ran out for a light, leaving her with her sister; on coming back she was dead; she has not been very well of late and complained of loss of appetite.—Emma Anderson: I am a married woman; my husband is at present at Goulburn, and I reside with my parents; the deceased Jemima was my sister. I saw her on her return home last night; we stood at the four-railed fence for a short time talking; she seemed in her usual health; asked if we had anything nice for tea, saying that she could not eat anything in Sydney; she went into the house, changed her dress, and came and sat with me on the grass, she then complained of being sick. I said we had better get in the house as she would get no good on the grass; on getting up she appeared giddy, and reeled round into a small hole of water; on helping her out found her very tremulous; told her to make haste in the house; she reeled that I was afraid she would fall; she went into the room where she now lies; I followed her in and found her sitting in a chair, with her head leaning on the window; she was sensible and called me to hold her, which I did; she said, "O, Emma," and begun to struggle with her hands and feet and made a strange kind of noise at which my mother came in; she said twice, "O, mother I am dying;" we laid her head on a pillow; and as she had become quiet I thought the fit was over; went to the next room for water; on coming back she was dead.—Mr. Surgeon Bassett stated he had made a post mortem examination of the body and found the deceased had been suffering from disease of the heart, sufficient to account for sudden death; on opening the stomach, which was empty, found severe inflammation of the lining membranes such as would have been caused by swallowing some irritant some hours previous to death, but I cannot say what. I believe her death was accelerated, if not caused, by the state in which I found this organ. The jury, after deliberating some time, during which Dr. Bassett answered several questions put by them, returned the following verdict. "That the deceased died from disease of the heart, but whether the irritant accelerated her death we have no evidence to prove."

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The committee of management have decided upon holding the ploughing match upon Mr. Gough's land, opposite Schofield's inn, on the Windsor Road, on the second Tuesday in February, at which will be distributed the following prizes: To the best ploughman with two horses, guiding and driving, first prize, £8; second ditto, £5; third ditto, £3; fourth ditto, £2; fifth ditto, £1. For youths under eighteen years of age: first prize £3 and a silver medal; second ditto, £2; third ditto, £1. For the best ploughing with bullocks: first prize, £4; second ditto, £2; third ditto, £1. Some spirited competition is looked for, and great interest in the event is felt by the inhabitants of the district.

ELECTORAL LIST.—On Thursday, a bench of magistrates, consisting of Messrs. J. Byrnes, W. Byrnes, P. Oakes, Finch, Kenyon, Lackey, Jones, and Moore, chose the following collectors of the Electoral Lists for the present year, for the district of Parramatta and Liverpool.—South Parramatta, Francis Wickham; North Parramatta, Henry Madden; Ryde, George Miller Pope; Dural, Henry Knight; Baulkham Hills, Seven Hills, and Prospect, William Drew; Dogtrap Road and part of Prospect, John Carson; Liberty Plains, John Ferguson; South side of Liverpool, Sydney Moore; North side of Liverpool, Henry Beresford; Town of Liverpool, A. D. Brown.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY.

Before Messrs. Byrnes, Oakes, Farnell, and M'Rae.

William Hawkins was charged with sly grog selling. Mr. Lyons prosecuted and Mr. Gould appeared for the defence. Terence Hanna, of Pennant Hills, deposed that he went to defendant's tent on the railway line at Toongabbee, on Tuesday last, for wages due to him, while there he called for two nobblers of old tom, for which he paid sixpence; one of them he drank himself, and the other he gave to a man named Moore. The defendant had sold liquors for four months.—James Moore, on being examined, denied the statements of the last witness, and declared that he had neither eaten or drank anything in the tent. Hanna was then recalled, and said that defendant had that morning acknowledged the offence, and wished to settle it before the court sat, proposing to pay all the expenses. The Bench were of opinion that Hanna was the witness of truth, but, as his evidence was unsupported, the case must be dismissed.

Thomas Brady, who has been remanded several times, on account of his having been too ill to be removed from gaol, was next charged with the violent assault on Ellen Macauley, some of the particulars of which have already appeared in the *Herald*. Constable M'Kay said that, from information he received, he went to the prisoner's house on the 27th November last; saw a bed saturated with blood, and a hole in the floor filled with blood; a woman named Macauley was there bleeding profusely, who said that prisoner had kicked her; he therefore took Brady into custody and found that his clothes were covered with blood.—Robert Smith: I lived with prisoner and the woman lived there too; on Sunday, nearly five weeks ago, the prisoner and Mrs. Macauley came home drunk in the afternoon; she laid down on the bed, and I saw prisoner pitch into her; I was on my bed; Brady's wife slept in a bed on one side of me, and Brady and this woman usually occupied the bed on the other side, but that afternoon he did not lie down; I saw him go to the bed, pull her out, and kick her.—The woman was now brought in, and Dr. Brown sworn, who deposed as follows: I was summoned to the hospital a few weeks ago to see this woman; she had received a severe injury in the private parts, which were bleeding freely; the urethra was divided and parts much contused; she bled much for several hours, and afterwards lay in a very depressed state for a day and a night. She was obliged to remain in the hospital for ten days or a fortnight.—Ellen Macauley: On that Sunday Brady pulled me out of bed by the two legs; pulled me upright by the hair of my head; he struck me to the ground, and kicked me; the clothes produced are mine, which I had on at the time; they are saturated with blood.—Mr. Gould, who had kindly defended the prisoner gratuitously, declining to comment on the evidence, Brady was asked what he had to say; he replied that he was drunk at the time, and was not aware that he had raised hand or foot against the woman, and he begged for mercy of God and their worships. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

William Hawkins was accused of assaulting Terence Hanna, who said that on Tuesday he went to defendant to ask for his wages, and he replied, "You scrubby wretch, I will pay you," and struck him on the mouth with his fist. Witness had just reminded him that as he was bound over to keep the peace he could not strike again. Complainant called a witness, but his evidence did not corroborate the other's statement. For the defence, it was proved that, because the complainant insulted him by putting his face up to him and saying, "I am as good a man as you," defendant gave him a back-handed slap with his open hand. Fined £3, and 5s. 4d. costs. Attorney for defendant Mr. Gould.

Catherine Russell summoned Richard Routley, for an assault, and using threatening language. Mr. Overton appeared for defendant. Complainant said that defendant entered her house while she was at tea with her husband, and commenced abusing her; they requested him to leave and call again when sober; he then struck her on the cheek a severe blow, and threatened to do for her and her husband, and she believed she was in danger of her life from him. Fined 5s., and 3s. 6d. costs.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DECEMBER 31ST.—CORONER'S INQUESTS.—This week has been marked by the number of inquests held on the bodies of persons drowned in several parts of the river Hunter. On Thursday, Doctor Knaggs, the coroner, held an inquest, at Tomago, on the body of Lewis O'Neill, engine-driver, of the Aquarius, the Tomago Colliery tug; who was supposed to have fallen into the river from the deck of that vessel some time on Monday night, and whose body was found floating near the Tomago Wharf on Wednesday last. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was described as a man of generally sober habits, had been intoxicated on Monday evening, and had laid down on the deck of the Aquarius to sleep, from which he was missed in the early part of the night. The evidence of William Johnson, a sailor on board of an adjoining vessel, the Elfin, is too important as to the probable cause of the accident not to give an extract of it—"There are no bulwarks or protection round the deck of the Aquarius; there are sockets for stanchions, but the stanchions are unshipped; it would be very easy for a man in a state of intoxication to roll overboard; there is no protection even for a sober man to prevent him from falling overboard; it is safe enough for a man that is used to it, but a man that comes on deck with the light in his eyes, that is not used to it, might very easily get overboard; I would say the same of a man who was tipsy; I would not state my opinion whether it was right or not to leave a man in a state of intoxication on the deck of the Aquarius thus unprotected." Verdict, "Found drowned."—Sameday an inquest was held on the body of Isaac Pittron, who had been drowned in consequence of the upsetting of the provision boat of the steam-dredge, as stated in a previous communication. Verdict, accidental death.—On the same day an inquest was held on the body of Patrick Gallagher, who had been drowned while bathing near the wharf at Newcastle. Verdict accordingly.

COAL AT WARATAH.—Yesterday the persons engaged in boring for coal on the property of Mr. George Tully, at Waratah, about three miles from Newcastle, struck on a seam which is supposed to be identical with the well-known Borehole seam, of the Australian Agricultural Company, which is situate a similar depth, in the same neighbourhood. Mr. Tully's property at Waratah is on the Great Northern line of Railway, the seat of operations being immediately adjoining the line, which position gives every facility for transit.

COUNTRY NEWS.

WE extract from our files of country papers the following:—

The *Goulburn Chronicle*, of December 31, contains the following items:—The Albury Municipal Council have decided on exempting all churches, chapels, and mechanics' institutes from taxation.—The other day, the prisoners in this gaol complained of the quality of the bread supplied to them, and refused to take it. A board was called, according to terms of contract, and their opinion, we are informed, was, that there was no fault to find with the bread, except that it might have been better baked. However, it was sent back to the contractor, Mr. J. Lawrence. At his request, a number of townsmen examined the article rejected, and the general opinion expressed was, that there was no fault to be found with it, either in respect to the materials or the baking; a representation to this effect, accompanied by a specimen of the bread in question, was sent to the Colonial Secretary, who, we imagine, will be rather amused on receipt of this novel Christmas Box. Next day, bread of the same batch was taken.—A special Court of Petty Sessions for the hearing of assessment appeals opened yesterday, before the police magistrate, C. Cowper, junior, J. W. Chisholm, and Moss Marks, Esqrs. There are about 200 appeals, fifty-three of which were disposed of yesterday. The first case heard was that of John Fulljames, for the Australian Auction Mart, in which the assessment was reduced from £500 to £300. In the case of the Rev. W. Sowerby, for the Glebe, the assessment was reduced from £750 to £600. These comprise the bulk of the reductions. Of the fifty-three cases disposed of, nineteen were reduced; twenty-four agreed to the value put by the council, and withdrew their notices; in three, there was no appearance; in six, the appeals were disallowed; and one was Government land. The total amount of the reductions was £492, being a loss to the corporation of £12 6s. We should observe that the corporation consented that churches should be valued nominally; and we understand that the committee appointed by the Council to defend the appeals have agreed to recommend that the amount of rate on the Mechanics' Institute and the Hospital, whatever it may be, should be presented as donations to those institutions respectively. Mr. Scarvell appeared for a number of the appellants. The Corporation did not retain legal assistance. Mr. Walsh appeared as an individual alderman, and examined witnesses on behalf of the Corporation in some cases. Mr. W. Davies, as alderman, also claimed to be heard in a certain case on behalf of the Corporation, but the Bench declined to hear him, a decision against which he protested. Mr. Walsh contended that any of the aldermen had a right to be heard on behalf of the Corporation. There was a large attendance in the Court, and the proceedings appeared to awaken much interest. The cases will be continued to-day.

Mr. Page, bootmaker, of Goulburn, was out shooting near Chatsbury, a few days ago, and, in crossing a creek, rested his right hand on the muzzle of his gun, when the piece by some means exploded. The hand was much shattered, but no bones broken, and, under treatment, the wound is in a fair way of recovery.

Queanbeyan was, on Monday (Boxing Day) thrown into a state of consternation, and the family circle of Mrs. Faunce plunged into sad bereavement by the sudden death of Master Granville Faunce, aged fourteen years, which took place under the following circumstances. The deceased, a younger brother, and another lad, were all three on horseback, and left Dodsworth House about eleven o'clock a.m. to take a ride out to the plains. The three boys had only just started at a steady canter, when the horse of deceased bolted with him, and ran towards the bank of the Queanbeyan River, opposite Mr. Wright's mill. At this place the horse turned in, jumped a dead log overlooking the river, and pitched Master Faunce with great force on to the rocks below. As soon as assistance reached him, he was found lying on his face, quite insensible—indeed, all but dead. There seemed no hope from the first of his ever recovering. Drs. Hayley and Morton were quickly on the spot, and rendered all the medical aid in their power, but to no purpose; the vital spark fled about four hours afterwards. The fall was a severe one indeed, and the poor boy was so severely injured from head to foot on the right side that the impossibility of his surviving was shown at once. Few indeed, if any, will be found in Queanbeyan who will not sympathise with Mrs. Faunce, as the inhabitants had had barely time to forget the sudden demise of the late Captain Faunce, so highly esteemed, when his son, a boy of tender years, with prospects of an encouraging character before him, is snatched away. On the

MORUYA RACES.

(From the Braidwood Dispatch.)

THESE races came off on the Glenduart racecourse on Tuesday last, December 27th. The day was a wretched one, the rain pouring down in torrents, without the slightest cessation from morning till night, and as a natural consequence the course was in very bad running order, and in some places very boggy. No accidents, we are happy to say, occurred during the meet. A good many ladies graced the course by their presence, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather: there was also a strong muster of the "cognoscenti" of the district, and a large number of miners from Araluen were also present to witness the performances of Denny Barrett's crack, Cromarty, which was an universal favourite for the Champion Sweepstakes with the Araluen division.

The first race of the day was the match for £50 between Callendar and Emeu, which did not turn out the good thing for the latter which it was at first supposed to be—as Callendar, who was in splendid condition, waited on him till the second time round, then came away and won in a canter. On returning to scale, Sims, the rider and trainer of Callendar, was greeted with prolonged cheers; he certainly brought his horse to the post in splendid condition, and "fit to run for his life," as a friend of ours remarked. Emue's condition also reflected great credit on Billy Sweeny, who trained him and piloted him through the race, and did all in his power, by careful and judicious riding, to bring about a different result. This race over there was a rush for lunch and other refreshments to pass away the time till the next race—the Moruya Grand Champion Sweepstakes, which came off at three o'clock. There were only three horses entered, and all came to the post. Calendar was backed, but Cromarty was a tremendous "pot" amongst the Araluen boys, who stuck to him like "bricks," and they were rewarded for their fidelity; Counseller was also nibbled at, but in our opinion he looked too beefy; at all events he led for half a mile, when his bolt was shot, and Cromarty and Callendar went on together side by side, and a magnificent race ensued, Cromarty winning by a length and a half. Denny Barratt, the owner, and Pat Hickey the rider of Cromarty, received a tremendous ovation on their returning to scale. The Araluen boys seemed to vie with each other in cheering both of them. We must not forget to make mention of the riding of Jamieson, who tooled Callendar with the greatest patience; but the two-mile race he had run previously, and the twelve pounds more weight which he carried than Cromarty, told on him at the end, and he had to succumb. Although beaten, Callendar ran with unflinching gameness. The remainder of the day was occupied in running hack races; and thus finished the Grand Champion Day at Moruya. There was to have been a tea party in the evening; but, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, it was postponed till Wednesday, the particulars of which have not yet reached us.

First Race.—Match for £100. Two miles; one event. 10st. 7lbs. each.

Mr. P. T. Flanagan's b.g. Callendar, by Esher (Sims) 1
James Flanagan's b g. Emeu, by Romulus (Sweeney) 2

Betting three to two on Callendar. Emeu went away with the lead, and made the running at a capital pace, considering the heavy state of the ground; Callendar lying about a length off till passing the stand the first time, when he came up to Emeu, and the two raced together for a short distance. Callendar then went ahead, and led round the last corner into the straight running, but about half-way up the distance Emeu challenged him, but Callendar disposed of him without an effort. The favourite galloped on with the lead, and won, hard held, by four lengths.

Second Race.—The Moruya Challenge Champion Sweepstakes of £10 each, with £20 added, for all horses; weight for age; distance three miles; one event. Three subscribers.

Mr. D. Barrett's b. g. Cromarty, by Molyneux, 4 years, 8st. 11lb. (P. Hickey) 1
Mr. P. T. Flanagan's b. g. Callendar, aged, 9st. 9lbs. (Jamieson) 2
Mr. W. Flanagan's br. g. Counsellor, aged, 9st. 9lbs. (Sims) 3

Betting: Even on Callendar. Counsellor made the running at a bad pace for the first half mile, when it was taken up by Cromarty and Callendar, who put the steam on. These two then ran locked together till coming round the corner into the straight the last time round, when Cromarty gradually drew away from Callendar and went on with the lead, and won, after a little rousing, by a length and a half.

Counseller broke down very badly, and we much fear has closed his racing career. We understand that an offer has been made to match Callendar for £100 against Cromarty, even weights, which has, however, been declined. The arrangements for the meet were admirable, and the judge, stewards, secretary, treasurer, and clerk of the course, are deserving of much praise for their endeavours to make the Champion Race Meet worthy of the fine district in which it took place.

CRICKET.—The Sydney University gentlemen met the members of the Araluen Valley Club on Saturday last in another grand match. The ground was in first-rate order, and the wickets were pitched about 11 o'clock—the Valley sending in their men first. The first innings showed 44, and second 47; making a total of 91—the highest scorers being Messrs. Grover and Doyle. The following is the analysis:—First innings: Terry had 42 balls, 1 maiden over, 4 wickets, and 20 runs. *Kinloch, 89 balls, 5 wickets, and 22 runs.* Second innings: Terry bowled 48 balls, 4 wickets, and 24 runs. Kinloch 45 balls, 5 wickets, and 13 runs. The University then went in, Bowman, as usual, being the highest scorer. In their first innings they scored 67, and in their second 26, making a total of 93, winning the game with nine wickets to go down. The following is an analysis of the bowling:—First Innings—Doyle bowled 42 balls, 25 runs, and 4 wickets. Grover 48 balls, 23 runs, and 4 wickets. Greville 12 balls, 6 runs, and 1 wicket. Barrett 3 balls, 2 runs, and 1 wicket. Second innings—Conway 36 balls, 1 maiden over, 10 runs, and 2 wickets. Greville 31 balls, 1 maiden over, and 9 runs. Kinloch's bowling in the second innings of the Valley Club was the theme of general commendation. Seeing the easy victories the Sydney men have had over our local clubs, we should suggest the advisability of a little more practice.

THE CASE OF DROWNING AT HINTON.—On Thursday, Dr. M'Cartney held an inquest, at Hinton, on the body of George Bartlett, whose death by drowning, while attempting to swim the river on horseback, with his employer, Mr. Baillie, we reported in our last. It appeared that the strength of the current, and the stretched punt-rope, would have in any case made the attempt one of great danger, as the two men were repeatedly warned, but that the immediate cause of Bartlett's being drowned was his pulling the bridle too tight, when his horse reared and fell on him in the water, and after a brief struggle Bartlett was seen no more. Mr. Gardiner, the punt-lessee, sent his boat across as soon as he saw the men were resolved to push their horses in, but the boat had not got halfway across when Bartlett was thrown, and drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning, and requested the coroner to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity for a gate or secure barrier to cattle at the end of the punt.—*Maitland Mercury.*

MAITLAND SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A special general meeting of members of the Maitland School of Arts was held on Thursday evening, in the hall of the institution, "for the purpose of receiving the report of the collections for building purposes, and for the consideration of matters connected therewith." The attendance was small. The chair was taken by the president. The secretary, having been called upon to read the report of the collectors, stated that, including a former collection, and what had been subscribed since October 13th, they would have about £300 at their command. He had written to the Colonial Treasurer to enquire what balance remained in the Treasury to the credit of the institution, and he had received a reply stating that of the vote of 1856 there remained a balance of £684 18s. 6d., any portion of which would be furnished on proof that an equal sum had been contributed by private subscriptions. The chairman said finding that the subscription lists showed sums amounting to between £140 and £150, several members of the committee—six had already done it, and he believed others would follow—had undertaken to be responsible for £10 each, and had given their notes of hand accordingly. By this means they could immediately take advantage of the money in the Treasury. Three tenders had been submitted, and one had been accepted—that of Mr. Pender, for £140—the lowest in amount. The cash that would be available was estimated at about £420; and he believed that they would yet obtain more. It was proposed to have a series of paying lectures, and to devote the proceeds to this purpose; the arrangements, however, were not yet completed. He thought it desirable to make this sort of progress report; but he did not think that the committee—as a committee appointed by the members to manage the affairs of the institution—had gone beyond their duty. After a short conversational debate, the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Pender was confirmed, and the meeting adjourned.—*Mercury of Saturday.*

CAMPING ON THE ALPS.

(FROM PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS. EDITED BY JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A., F.L.S.)

IT was a quarter-past eight when we halted, and nearly nine before our fire was fairly burnt up. Then Balmat and Cachat, taking each a brand, set forth on a voyage of discovery; and were fortunate to find water trickling over a slab of rock a few hundred yards from our bivouac. We were almost tempted to change our quarters, but there was more grass and there were fewer shrubs by the water, so we determined to stay where we were. The slight repast we had taken while on the *arete* above the Glacier de Trient was the only food we had tasted since leaving the Col de Balme; and, as we knew that we had been careful not to overload our guides, it was with some anxiety that we examined the contents of the knapsacks. We found a small quantity of mutton, and three or four pounds of bread, half a flask of kirschwasser, a few raisins, some chocolate, and a tolerable supply of sugar; not too much for five men who had been walking more than twelve hours. Happily Balmat had some citric acid and lemon essence in his pocket, by the help of which and the sugar we turned the water into an excellent and most refreshing lemonade. Still, we had to sup on half rations, or something less. My companions fortified themselves against the cold with kirschwasser; but to me it is a nauseous and horrible compound, which nothing but necessity could induce me to touch, so that I was fain to content myself with thelemonade—rather a cool "nightcap" on the bare mountain side. Before lying down to seek such rest as we could get, we divided the night into five watches. We considered that soon after four we might hope to be on the move, so that an hour and a quarter a-piece would carry us through the night. We resolved to take the first three watches ourselves, as we knew we could not trust Balmat or Cachat to waken us if we should sleep, and they stood greatly in need of rest. We drew lots, and it fell to R. to keep the first watch, to myself to keep the second, and to W. the third. It was not till we came to lie down that we fully appreciated the comfort of our bivouac. The slope on which we were encamped was so steep, that no one who was not fortunate enough to find a hole in which to nestle could keep himself from slipping, especially as the bilberry bushes on which we lay were soaking wet with the heavy dew. W., who is great at sleeping, with admirable instinct found a most eligible hollow close against the fire, where the only danger he incurred was that of being scorched; but it was the only place of the kind, and after trying every spot which seemed to give the slightest promise of support, and finding that nowhere could I keep myself from slipping down, except by clinging to the wet bushes, I was obliged to desert the fire and betake myself to the under side of a boulder about thirty yards off, where I had the double advantage of a hollow to sit in and a back to lean against. Here I tied my handkerchief over my head, and tried to think I was very warm and comfortable; but I was not so successful, but that I was very glad when Balmat brought me a large stone, which he had heated in the embers of our fire, to sit upon. It was a night I would not have missed, with all its inconveniences. The stars shone bright and clear out of the sky of jet: not a wreath of vapour could be seen; the solemn glacier far beneath us showed dimly through the gloom with a dead and spectral white, as if it had been some mighty giant lying in his shroud. The crags beyond it were sombre as a funeral pall, and, in the darkness, seemed to rise to such an enormous height that the eye grew weary of wandering upwards before their massy ebony was relieved by the liquid and transparent blackness of the sky, with its thousand glittering points of light. Not a sound broke the awful stillness of the scene, except the faint dashing of the distant torrent, which we had sought so unsuccessfully, and the crackling of the fire as R. heaped upon it fresh armfuls of bilberries and rhododendrous. Occasionally, by the fitful glare of the flames I could see his form moving slowly and noiselessly about, now in bold relief against the ruddy light, now half hidden by the curling smoke, now illuminated by the blaze, as he passed round to the other side in search of fuel, quite unconscious of how much he was adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. I could not help thinking of home, and of those who not improbably were at that very moment thinking of me, little dreaming that I was lying out on the side of a glacier, many a thousand feet above the sea, with nothing between me and the blue vault of heaven. It was a pleasant thought, and led me gently back to another bivouac beneath a rock by the Lac de Tacul, and thence to many an Alpine wandering enjoyed in the same good company: and at length I was passing gently from reverie to sleep, when, alas! the inexorable voice of R. proclaimed that a quarter-past eleven was come, and that it was my turn to feed the fire, instead of indulging in the pleasures of memory, or the luxuries of imagination. We changed the watch very successfully, without disturbing either W. or our jaded guides, each of whom had provided himself with a hot stone and was lying among the bushes, a few yards higher than our fire. R.'s knee was by this time very painful and sadly wanted repose, but he could not find a tolerable resting-place anywhere near the fire, and was obliged to hold on by the shrubs as he lay: but he wisely kept as quiet as he could, and, for all the signs of life he gave, might have been buried in the profoundest slumber. Had I had much time for reflection, I think I should have been impressed with the solemnity of the scene even more than when I was contemplating it from my den beneath the rock, for now I had a more uninterrupted view of the dark prospect on every hand, and, as I walked about amongst the prostrate motionless forms of my companions, I felt as if I was the only living being within sight or ken. There was not, however, much time for such thoughts, for its was full occupation for one man to feed the fire. The bilberry bushes that one tore up by handfuls was gone in no time. There was a hissing, a little cloud of smoke, and a crackling blaze, and then there was an end of them. The rhododendron twigs burnt with a bright and cheerful glow, and threw quite a flood of light over our little encampment: but they hardly lasted so long even as the bilberries. The junipers had rather more substance, but were full of prickles, and hurt the hands; so that it was really hard work to keep the fire up to the mark; and I found it continually necessary to widen the area of search. I was lucky enough to fall in with a very respectable alder tree, which I was able to cut in pieces with the saw blade of a large knife; and this was the best *piece de resistance* I met with: but I cannot say I was sorry when half-past twelve was fairly come and past, and it was W.'s turn to take my place. I had some trouble to rouse him; but once awake, he proved an admirable forager, and R., who took his comfortable place, now got some chance of rest and sleep. It was become too cold to go back to my former nest, so I heated a stone to sit upon, and another for my feet, and kept myself from slipping into the fire as well as I could. I was too hungry even to think of sleep, had there been nothing else to prevent it, so I made the best of it, and watched the black sky and twinkling stars, and the curling smoke, and W. feeding the fire, and thought of home and a thousand other subjects, amongst which the idea of a bed the next night at the St. Bernard, after a hot supper and a draught of their good red wine, was, I must own, most essentially prominent. Balmat and Cachat came down before W.'s watch was ended, driven from their layers by the increasing cold, and looking weary and haggard enough. I wondered whether I looked as tired as I thought all my companions did. After two o'clock I doubt if any one sleft a wink, except perhaps R., who was snug in W.'s berth; for the cold became intense, and now and then a wreath of vapour from the valley below drifted past us, wrapping us in its cold grey folds, and chilling us to the very bones, we began to watch eagerly for the day break, for the sense of discomfort began rapidly to overpower every other feeling. You cannot—at least I never could—appreciate the picturesque, while the teeth are chattering with cold and the inner man loudly proclaims its detestation of that which nature also abhors. That pale grey tint which steals over the eastern sky so imperceptibly that you hardly know it is there, save for the sicklier glitter of the stars, how long before the dawn it shows itself! how slowly does it ripen into light! how it seems to intensify the power of frost, and to give a sharper edge to the keenness of the wind! It was the most protracted daybreak I ever remember. Again and again did I turn my eyes resolutely away, that I might be sure, on looking again, to see some signs of the advancing day. Again and again was I doomed to disappointment, the only change perceptible being that the sky looked colder and more pitiless than before: the wind also was brisker and shrewder, and, wherever you posted yourself for a warm at the fire, in an instant the breeze set in that direction, and you were smothered and half-blinded by the smoke. But

"Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day;"

and at last the grey faded into white, the white deepened into yellow, the yellow kindled into a faint red blush, and the highest peaks of the Aguilles Dorees were once more tipped with the welcome light of day. Our bivouac was ended, and, having nothing to eat, we ate it, packed up our knapsacks, and girt ourselves for our onward journey.

THE WATER WE USE AND DRINK.

(From the Mark Lane Express, October 17th.)

DR. FRANKLIN used to observe that the only animals created to drink water were those which from their conformation are able to lap it on the surface of the earth. Although we do not rank under the banners of George Cruickshank and his total-abstinence friends, we are free to admit that there are seasons and localities when a cool draught of spring water is a very refreshing beverage; and no doubt the axiom of Professor Johnson may be admitted in its full extent, that the water we drink is next in importance to the air we breathe. It forms three-fourths of the weight of living animals, is the most abundant substance we meet with on the face of the earth, and covers to an unknown depth at least three-fourths of its entire surface. What with the drinking-fountains opened here and there in the metropolis and provincial towns by philanthrophic individuals and corporate bodies, and the discussions now going on in the public journals as to the purity of water, the subject is making as much noise as the Great Eastern. Although it can scarcely be affirmed in the words of the ancient mariner, that there is "Water here and water there, and not a drop to drink," the subject is prominent, and not undeserving of a passing notice.

For instance, the metropolitan loungers and sight-seers, and the thousand visitors to the South Kensington Museum, are edified and enlightened by the sight of a dozen or more huge glass jars arranged by Dr. Lankester, containing specimens of Thames water, taken at various points from Southend to Thames Ditton, to show the influence of the sewage of London in rendering the water unfit for drinking purposes; and even the specimens of water from the comparatively pure surface wells of the parish of St. James, Westminster, show large quantities of organic matter. A man, we are told, must consume a certain amount of dirt in his lifetime: and whether it be contained in his food or his drink, we suppose matters little. But we certainly prefer to have it disguised.

Surface-well waters are most abundant in organic matter, which is derived from soaking through the soil, which is permeated with house drainage, &c. This organic matter arises to some extent from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, either growing in the water or cast into it: and when it putrifies may render the water in which it is present very injurious, and even fatal in its effects. But yet, after all, may we not doubt the correctness of the popular idea that the maintenance of the health depends very much on the quality of the water. For example, we see all sorts of animals—herbivorous, granivorous, and carnivorous—often supplied only from a green pool or horse-pond. In fact, such a place is usually preferred for the use of all domestic animals; and wild animals generally prefer stagnant pools. Man, too, though compelled to drink water of the most different qualities, yet does so without detriment to health. Some are compelled to drink what is called "hard water," and others "soft water;" and each comes to like that which he is accustomed to, and objects only to a change. The inhabitants of Suez prefer their own brackish, bitter water to the fresh water of the steamers, and yet it does not injure their health. The water taken on board ship, for the first fortnight or three weeks emits a putrified smell, from the death of insects and plants in it: and yet it does not produce sickness. The water in the neighbourhood of mineral or chalybeate springs is more or less tainted with the salts or gases which give those springs this peculiar taste; and yet the residents drink and enjoy it. And even the mud-hole of Australia furnishes the only, and not an unwholesome, drink for aborigines and travellers in that country. Nay, more, we impregnate with the most deleterious gases water and other fluids intented for beverages and medicinal purposes. Thus soda-water, lemonade, ginger-beer, champagne, and ale, are considered good, just in proportion to the large quantity of carbonic-acid gas they contain. Many mineral waters, and their artificial imitations, contain sulphuretted-hydrogen gas, which gives them a smell of rotten eggs, and is the cause—when mingled with the atmosphere, and breathed—of the worst forms of fever on the coast of Africa and elsewhere. In like manner, lime and iron (which all ordinary water contains) are administered medicinally in water.

The explanation of these facts is easy. What would be deleterious if breathed—that is, carried with air into the lungs—is useful when taken into the stomach, because the lungs are the organs for getting rid of such things after they have served their purpose in the body; whilst the stomach is the organ to receive them for the nourishment of the body. It may, then, be affirmed that pure water would be unwholesome—that is, water without the salts and gases which it generally contains; and for this reason—that the animal body requires for its proper nourishment lime, iron, sulphur, phosphorus, &c.; and in no form can these be presented to it so suitably, and in such infinitesimal dilution, as that in which they exist in water. Water may, however, become impregnated with these things to a degree in which it would, if drunk, be injurious to health; just as the atmosphere, which is generally in the fittest state for the support of life, may, from accidental or even natural causes, become overloaded with noxious gases. But as Providence has furnished the means of purifying the atmosphere by currents, rain, and heat, so also has Providence taken care that there shall be means for purifying the other essential—water. The earth is the great purifier, deodorizer, and disinfectant. As rain falls, it carries with it ammonia and other gases contained in the atmosphere. When it reaches the ground, it also mingles with the animal and vegetable matter it finds there, and holds much of it in suspension or solution. The water sinks through the surface, and, as it descends, is rapidly purified from most of this foreign matter by the earth, which thus acts as a filter. So rapidly does this purification or filtration take place, that little or no impurity passes farther than a foot or so downwards.

All rain-water does not, however, sink into the earth; a considerable quantity of it runs along the surface, carrying impurities of all sorts with it into streams, pools, and such receptacles. Here, then, it has to be purified for the use of the fish that inhabit the water, and of the land animals that drink it. This is done partly by the insects and other creatures that teem in all water, and immediately covert the dead animal matter it contains into their own living tissues, and partly by the vegetable life that universally pervades it. It is a popular error to speak of water, undergoing this two-fold process of purification, as being in a state of putrefaction; or to suppose that green, stagnant water is unhealthy. The fact is, that putrefaction is thus arrested, and the green colour is imparted by the luxuriant vegetation of the most beautiful and minute plants. These plants, too, are not poisonous, and therefore are drunk in with the water by herbivorous, graminivorous, and carnivorous animals, without detriment, as already noticed. The process is this: A pool, for example, is filled with muddy rain-water: the heavier impurities, sand, &c., subside, and in a few days the whole assumes a greenish hue, by the germination of seeds of minute water-plants, which have the power of retaining their vitality (like the sporules of fungi on land) through heat or cold, drought or moisture, until the favourable and useful time for their development arrives. They then shoot forth into activity, and the intensity of their verdure depends the quantity of suitable nourishment they find in the water, just as the luxuriance and colour of cultivation depends upon the quantity of the manure the soil contains. By degrees the pool becomes less and less green as the water is deprived of the nourishment it affords to the plants, until they die of inanition (as plants exhaust soil and cease to flourish or live), and the water, if undisturbed or unreplenished by foreign matter, becomes transparent, and thus fit for the habitation of the higher orders of fishes, and the use of the highest orders of land animals, including man.

Speaking of the water we drink, in his "Chemistry of Common Life," Professor Johnston remarks: "In Nature, water is never found perfectly pure. That which descends in rain is contaminated by the impurities it washes out of the air; that which rises in springs, by the substances it meets with in the earth itself. In rivers the impurity of the water is frequently visible to the eye. It is often of a red colour as it flows through rocks of red marl, which contain much oxide of iron in their composition; it descends milky from the glaciers of Iceland and the slopes of the Andes, because of the white earth it holds in suspension; it is often grey or brown in our muddiest English rivers; it is always brown where it issues from boggy lakes or runs across a peaty country; it is sometimes black to the eye when the quantity of vegetable matter is excessive, as in the Rio Negro of South America: and it is green in the geysers of Iceland, in the Swiss lakes, among the islands of the South Sea, and around our own islands, because of the yellow matters which it everywhere holds in suspension or solution."

While, we trust, we have in the foregoing remarks succeeded in moving some of the bugbears that are floated about, to alarm the uninformed, respecting the impurities and unwholesomeness of water, there is no reason whatever why water intended for domestic use should not be freed or cleared from the grosser impurities with which it is charged, and rendered more agreeable to the eye. A ready method of obtaining a knowledge of the comparative organic impurities of water is the addition of the permanganate of soda or potash. This salt, which gives to water a beautiful red colour, is easily decomposed by organic matters.

When the same quantity of the permanganate is added to a series of waters containing organic matters, those which contain the least retain the most colour, and *vice versa*. The passing water over iron has been found to have a remarkably purifying effect; and this has been patented by Dr. Medlock. The best remedy for impure water is filtering, which may be done by passing the water through charcoal and sand.

Man generally desires to gratify both the eye and the palate in drinking water, and therefore prefers taking the water from a well rather than a pool, whether green or transparent; hence he digs a hole in the earth, and thereby avails himself of this great natural filter; or, if necessary, he makes an artificial one. Still, however, the water contains the seeds of water-plants; for, from whatever depth it may be taken, it will, if kept in a bottle, become green in a few days. That it also contains living creatures in great abundance is manifested by the offensive smell which the best water shortly assumes, owing to their death and putrefaction when transferred from their natural place in a well to a jug or other vessel. But, besides these, the water, however filtered, still contains the gases and salts which, as above explained, render it wholesome.

However useful the contact of iron may be in rendering water wholesome, lead is, on the contrary, most obnoxious; and the leaden cisterns in such general use in towns, unless occasionally scoured out, accumulate a vast amount of injurious deposit. This branch of the subject has lately occupied a large share of attention among medical men, and we notice that a very important paper by Dr. Lindsay, of Perth, "On the Action of Hard Waters upon Lead," was read at the recent meeting of the British Association, and which is published in *extenso* in the *Journal* of the Society of Arts. Dr. Lindsay's experiments tend to show that it is the soft or rain-water that has the most pernicious effect in decomposing the lead; hard waters being far less active in their operation upon the metal.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

(From the Morning Chronicle, October 8.)

THERE are some people in the world to whom an historic reputation is as nothing compared with a little present popularity. To such minds it matters not that contemporaneous praise is fickle, of uncertain duration, and notoriously one-sided. It possesses one rare advantage, that the gratification conveyed by it is capable of being realised by the party himself on whom it falls, which is not the case with the verdict of posterity. Of what use is a feather in a man's cap, when he has ceased to be able to wear it? Men lay up riches for their progeny to spend. Let us not grudge them the pleasure of a little of that popular applause which, if it pass away, differs not in this respect from most things in life. Mural tablets and decorated urns are but sorry consolation for the ills and struggles of life. The epitaph which records the triumphs of great men should also mention that they lived to feel it, if it would convey a notion of real earthly felicity. No doubt this is the view Lord John Russell adopts in the mode in which he turns to account the advantage of power. To him it is of little moment what the future will say, if the world of the present day, or what is equivalent to it in his eyes, the "Great Liberal Party" of 1859, accords its approval of his actions. However our grandchildren may misjudge him, the only verdict which would reach him in life was one of praise. His exploits will be best recorded by the line—"He was successful, and he knew it." What can man want more?

It is only by realising these truths that one can account for the singular elasticity with which our noble Foreign Secretary accommodates himself to the tortuous complications of the day, and with which he accepts grave dilemmas equably and complacently. The position of Central Italy may be getting more serious daily; a Congress, in which England will not participate, may possibly dispose of her interests in a manner distasteful to all Englishmen. But Lord John, decorated with the insignia of municipal distinction, thinks that Great Britain "may yet be a beacon for the salvation of the world;" and all the people, like the deputation to Elijah Pogram, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," cry with one accord, "Hear him." Again, the news from China may be alarming; each fresh mail may prove, beyond a doubt, that the slaughter of our brave countrymen was due only to the lamentable development of that Whig policy which first brought us into collision with the Chinese Empire. People shake their heads, the Press murmurs; Lord John Russell alone is at his ease. He approves everything—nobody is to blame. Lord Malmesbury's despatches, which counselled a dignified moderation, are all right. So is Mr. Bruce's course of action, which went directly in the teeth of their plain meaning. So are his own (Lord John Russell's) despatches on the same question. Everything is perfectly proper. They are not all easy to reconcile—but no matter. Her Majesty's Government, writes Lord John, approve of everything. Now, there is really no mode of accounting for this singular way of getting out of a grave political difficulty, except by attributing it to Lord John's love of present praise. If he can only persuade the country, or rather the loudest portion of it, that as long as he is where he is nothing can go wrong, it is of little consequence to him how people may look at these facts by and by. He trusts, indeed, to his own effrontery and a few unmeaning words to blind his admirers during the recess, leaving to the chapter of accidents the inevitable account he will have to give of himself when Parliament meets. On the Chinese question he, no doubt, counts on the popularity which once supported an unscrupulous Minister when a war with China was once before advocated; and therefore the only point requiring his immediate attention is to keep down popular clamour. So he writes to Mr. Bruce, that what has occurred could not possibly be avoided, and publishes his letter, among others, to prove how nobly the Home Government supports the officials engaged in difficult situations abroad. In the Central Italian question, on the other hand, he has only to court the popular sympathies by a few words of goodwill to Italy, which were just as well unsaid, unless he intended to back them by some attitude which would give them weight and meaning.

Unfortunately, it is this sort of braggart but unmeaning declamation on the part of our public men which is yearly bringing this country into discredit abroad. Either we have weight in European politics, or we have not. If we have, we should cordially aid in their settlement to the extent of our influence. If we have not, we should cease talking about "beacons," and the "salvation of the world." It is now a matter of history, all that English Cabinets have said in behalf of Italy, and all that they have *not done*. According to some, a Congress is about to assemble to dispose of her affairs, in which England will not be represented. If there be any chance of this our Foreign Minister would have acted wisely in omitting the entire question from his remarks to the civic authorities at Aberdeen. The allusion to it, in the terms there employed, however brisk the applause they may have elicited here at home, can, on the Continent, only gain our statesmen a reputation for gasconading, and for an appetite for laurels, the early and certain decay of which is but poorly compensated by their present freshness and vitality.

But from the moment Lord John Russell found himself at his present post, this has been the uniform tenor of his policy. Like the stereotyped clown in ancient pantomime, who, at the moment of his appearance, turns a summersault, and exclaims, "Here we are!" Lord John commenced his appearance with bouncing about among our legations abroad, as if he were going to set the world in order. Of course there was nothing particular in it, and it was merely done to show his admirers at home what a fine fellow he was—and so he has continued to the present hour. Whether in Italy, or in China, or at home on reform, or probably, as we shall soon find, in regard to Spain and Morocco, he never makes a speech, or publishes a document, except to gain a little passing applause. How long it will all last before he repeats some such escapade as signalised his mission to Vienna, of course it is impossible to say; but those who know him best do not perceive that the way in which the public received those occurrences has taught him any lesson, or even suggested a more than passing caution.

In spite, however, of this peculiar temper in our Foreign Secretary, it is not likely that the present course of great events will in any marked degree be affected by it. The Italian question has, so to speak, passed out of our hands—if indeed, it can be said to have ever been in them. No doubt our good wishes will, with an ally so frank and so well disposed as the Emperor Napolen, have due weight. But all our influence, such as it is, must be of this indirect nature, and dependent in a great measure on those complications which have arisen out of events from which we purposely held aloof. In China we must go to war—there is no help for it; and much as we grieve for this consequence, and the folly and temerity which have led to it, we must accept a conclusion that is now irrevocable. So far, then, Lord John's eccentricities have only a collateral bearing on the solution of the great questions of the day, and we have no more to lament than that in the gratification he experiences from extorting applause for himself, he is making us look foolish also. May he never do more harm than this, is all we can say.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE CHINESE QUESTION.—The *Austrian Gazette* has the following:—"If a Russian ambassador demanded to go up the Thames with his fleet—if a French envoy desired to penetrate the Scheldt with a strong squadron—the whole of Europe would raise an indignant cry, and every one would bless the arms that resisted such an attempt. Now this is precisely what the English and French are doing in China, and the Chinese Governor has done but his simple duty in defending his country. The whole world saw the matter in this light at once, and England herself is beginning to take the same view. Whilst the people of London are enthusiastic for nationalities, and the people of France put themselves forward as the champions of the same principle, both these nations at the present moment seek to trample a people who possessed a literature when Englishmen and Frenchmen were clothed in bearskins, and civilised Europe did not know even how to write. No nation has a right to force another to hold intercourse with it, and each nation is at liberty to keep its own doors closed. But to the Chinese it is said:—'Rascals, you must like us, you must trade with us, you must receive our ambassadors, although you know we are but spies who desire to find out your weakness, and how we may open a passage to the heart of your empire.' The hostility of the Chinese to Europe is founded on a truly national sentiment, and it will not be so easy to quench as is supposed. If France and England unite in carrying on the war we shall see the results of the Crimean campaign reproduced, and England occupying the second rank. The French will have another opportunity of discovering the vices of the military organisation of England, and the people of Asia will also begin to understand them. The French transports, which will have to pass by Egypt and come into contact with the English possessions in India, will not be promotive of British interests. The English people who are now crying out that Lord Palmerston is going to throw himself and his country into the arms of the Emperor of the French, cry out in vain. They are more moderate because they are more sensible of their weakness."

TREATMENT OF SCALDS AND BURNS.—We have received the following communication from Dr. E. Skiers, M.D.:—"I am prompted by the accounts which have been published of the late dreadful accident on board the Great Eastern to recommend through your journal an excellent mode of treatment for extensive bodily scalds or burns. The first thing to be done is to plunge the part into a bath composed of tepid or cold water, not whitened only, but thickened even to a creamy consistency with common chalk or fuller's earth (or, till chalk can be got, wheaten flour, charcoal, or coal-dust). The extensively scalded or burnt person should be immersed as quickly as possible into water, with the clothes on, and, when well soaked through, the clothes should be taken or cut off whilst in the bath, and the chalk in great abundance added; then renew the tepid or cold water to keep up the temperature to the feeling of comfort to the unfortunate, to perform which allow the chalk of the bath to sink, and take out the clear water, adding its equivalent of fresh water; and the bath should be thus prolonged for hours, and accordingly to even one, two, three, or more days, living in fact in the chalk bath, only rising occasionally, and, when so, to have the body thickly powdered with the common chalk in powder, ready prepared immediately and progressively, thus avoiding the irritation in every sense of undressing and the peeling off of the skin with the clothes, and exposing the skin to the contact of the air, which, warm or cold, is stimulating, irritating, drying, and inflaming. If the head and neck are burnt or scalded, a chalk local dressing, as a cold cataplasm of chalk and water, should be applied, to be renewed as it gets too warm and dry. If only the hands or feet, the fingers and toes should be plunged into a thick paste of chalk and water as a cataplasm, so as to separate the fingers and toes. This first treatment I have long in part always applied, but fortunately have not yet met, though prepared to meet, any unfortunate case requiring the entire bath, as of those of the Great Eastern, with the conviction that what relieves as to the part would relieve as to the whole. In the chalk bath it is comparatively living at ease; it covers, soothes, cures; it softens, imbibes with fluid to swell the skin, to avoid those horrid seams, scars, and contractions as consequences; it prevents fever and thirst, the spread and deepening of inflammation, the formation of extensive and exhausting sores. After the primary chalk bath, chalk dressings, as chalk cerate, chalk ointments, should be employed, with the use of powdered quick lime pure, or reduced with chalk in powder, to touch and keep down granulations of proud flesh, as the best and most tolerant of means as caustic, especially for children."—*Galignani.*

NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING MILK.—At the meeting of the British Association, on the 16th September (Section B, Chemical Science), the Abbé Moigno gave the details of a new process for preserving milk perfectly pure in the natural state, without any chemical agent. To preserve milk for an indefinite period is an important problem, which in France has been solved in three different modes. M. de Villeneuve was the first to preserve milk, solidifying it by the addition of certain solid ingredients, but it was no longer, properly speaking, milk. M. de Signac preserved it by evaporating the milk till it became of the consistence of syrup, rendering it a solid mixture of milk and sugar, still it could not be called milk. M. Maben also preserved it by excluding the air and exposing it to an atmosphere of steam about 100° Cent.—thus depriving it of all the gases which it contained, and then hermetically sealing the filled bottles in which it had been heated. When about to leave for Aberdeen I opened a bottle which had been closed by M. Maben on the 14th of February, 1844; and after a lapse of five and a half years I found it as fresh as it was the first day. M. de Pierre has greatly improved the discovery. The means which he employs to effect the preservation of milk is still heat; but heat applied in some peculiar way by manual dexterity, first discovered by a Swiss shepherd. All that I am allowed to state is that the effect of this new method of applying heat is to remove a sort of *diastore*, or animal ferment, which exists in milk in a very small quantity, and which is the real cause of its speedy decomposition. When this species of ferment is removed, milk can be preserved for an indefinite period of time, in vessels not quite full, and consequently exposed to the contact of rarified air, a result which was not effected by the process of M. Maben or rather that of M. Gay-Lussac, as they completely expelled those gases which otherwise would have rendered it sour. I have such full confidence in the success of M. de Pierre's process, that I had not the least hesitation in bringing along with me from Paris to Abereeen a large vessel containing five gallons of milk, fearlessly trusting it to railroads and steamboats, thus exposing it to all the incidents of the journey. I am so confident of the success of the process that I pour out the contents of this large vessel into Scotch glasses with the conviction that I am giving to the ladies and gentlemen of the British Association a milk as natural, as pure, and as rich as when it was taken from the cow in the fertile plains of Normandy. May this potion, so sweet and so pure, be a symbol of those sentiments of benevolent affection which France, flourishing and enlightened, entertains towards her noble and great sister England! Owing to its greater specific lightness cream ascends to the top of the vessel, but it can be easily made to diffuse itself through the milk by slightly shaking it before uncorking the bottle. As the vessel is not quite full, a small quantity of butter may have been formed, and the milk may have become somewhat less rich, but it will still be pure and natural milk without any strange taste. Thanks to the progress of science, of which I am happy to be the representative, France can yield with profit to England her fruits, her vegetables, her eggs, and now offers her prepared milk for the wants of the army and navy, having nothing to fear from the longest voyages nor from the excesses of heat and cold.—Professor Christison said that, after tasting the specimens of the milk brought by the Abbé, he was of opinion that it was the best preserved milk he had ever tasted.

OLD ENGLISH MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—Let us consider a little of the domestic economy of our forefathers, and see if the fancies in which some writers have indulged about the hospitable plenty and comfort that always reigned in the houses of the worshipful of the land are warranted by the facts of the case. The roast beef of Old England, "the very fame of whose name has grown into our being," was positively unheard of; the only use that beeves were of was undoubtedly to salt and boil; and bread was a great luxury, not in common use even by the nobles; and as to the nut-brown ale, what could it have been before the time of Henry VII, when hops were first introduced into the country? The records of the Percy family, in the time of Henry VII., show the extreme coarseness of the mode of living; and an extract or two from the household book of that famous family will give a better idea of the manner in which the most famous noble of the time lived than anything else I know of. The permanent household numbered 166 persons, and the average of guests was fifty; and the whole of the washing for these 216 persons was, for one year, 40s., a sum probably equal to £40 in the present day, most of which was for the chapel linen. From Midsummer to Michaelmas was the only time they indulged in fresh meat, and the instructions say, "My lord, has on his table, for breakfast,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 2.

Grafton (s.), 240 tons, Captain Quayle, from the Clarence River 1st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Moffatt, Penzer, Menzies, Lawson, samson, and 35 in the steerage. Kirchner and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 2.

Caroline, for San Francisco; Alexander, for Bombay; Agnes, for South Sea Islands; Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 2.

Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 45 bales wool, 74 bales hay, 80 bags maize, 12 bags potatoes, 26 bags onions, 2 coops poultry, 5 boxes eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 31.

William and Mary, and Grafton, for Newcastle; Sisters, for Maclesy River; Jane, for Brisbane Water; Emma, for Nambucbra; Sancho Panza, for Richmond River; Nowra, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

Waratah (s.), from Wide Bay: 38 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 10 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Knox; 7 bales wool, 3 bales skins, How, Walker, and Co.; 80 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 11 bales wool, 7 bundles hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 31 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 17 bales wool, Raymond and Co.; 8 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 20 bales wool, D. Jones; 12 bales wool, Murnin; 15 hides, Beames.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Caroline, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR FIJIANS.—By the Agnes, this day, at noon, if not underway.

TAHITI AND CALIFORNIA.—By the May Queen, this day, at noon.

FOR WELLINGTON AND HAWKES BAY.—By the Coral Queen, this day, at noon.

FOR NELSON.—By the Vanquish, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5:30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Wednesday, at 3:30 p.m.

The Waratah (s.), from Wide Bay the 29th ultimo, arrived at Sydney Heads at 1.30 a.m. yesterday. She experienced northerly winds until off Port Stephens, and strong southerly winds, with a high sea, from thence to Sydney. Friday, at 6 a.m., passed the Barnett, brig, off Stradbroke; on Sunday, at noon, passed the steamers Telegraph and New Moon off Port Stephens.

The Grafton (s.) left Grafton at five a.m. on Sunday, the 1st, and brings up 37 bales wool, 114 hides, 128 casks beef, 2 casks tongues, 2 bundles skins, and sundries. She reports having passed the Fenella (s.), at six p.m. on the 1st, off Smoky Cape, and the Maria, brig, and William, schooner, at noon yesterday, steering south. Moderate south and south-east winds, with a heavy southerly swell, were experienced all the passage.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

SAILED.

December 31.—Alma, for Newcastle; Havilah (s.), for Adelaide; Marpocha, Volunteer, and Sir Charles Napier, for Guam.

January 1.—Snapdragon, for Guam; Cambodia, for Calcutta; Champion of the Seas, for Liverpool.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

January 2, 9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, E., moderate, dull, cloudy.
Albury, E., fine.
Gundagai, N.E., clear.
Yass, S., clear.
Goulburn, S., cloudy.

TO CAPTAIN CAMPION, COMMANDER OF H.M. BRIG-OF-WAR ELK.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

HONORED SIR,—Moved by an impulse of profound gratitude, I respectfully take leave to beg your acceptance of my warmest thanks, for the promptitude with which you have made yourself the instrument of restoring to me my two sons, who have, under the guidance of Providence, been snatched from the very jaws of death. I am in possession of reliable information as to the celerity with which, from an impulse of humanity, you ordered the vessel under your command to be got under way at a very short notice—then lying at anchor at the island of Savii—for the purpose of endeavouring to rescue from impending death the unfortunate passengers and crew of the ill-fated brig Ellenita, who had, on the foundering of that vessel, been committed to a hastily-constructed raft on the vast Pacific ocean; and of which unhappy victims of a melancholy mischance my two sons formed a part.

England may well be proud of those heroic men whom the national honour is committed, who can unite humanity with the stern necessities of their professional duties. My poor boys speak in terms of profound gratitude of the kindness they have experienced from the gentlemen, and men of all grades under your command, during their voyage from Wallis Island; and I most respectfully add my acknowledgments to your honour, and your humane officers and crew, for having so far contributed to the alleviation of their sufferings.

That you may pass through life with a full measure of the blessings of Providence,—health, happiness, and prosperity,—is the sincere and ardent prayer of,

Honored Sir,

THE FATHER OF ROBERT AND GEORGE MURRAY,

Passengers per brig Ellenita; foundered at sea during her voyage from San Francisco to Sydney, on the 17th October, 1859.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 2.	8.30 a.m.	South.	Moderate, and clear
	Noon.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE MILLS.—The Christmas holidays have interrupted business, and trade is reported as having been dull since the commencement of the week. Fine flour is still quoted at £18 10s per ton; Hazell, 44s per barrel. Wheat not in demand, and prices nominal. Bran 1s 6d per bushel.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat.—Beef 4½d to 7d per lb., mutton 5d to 6d ditto, veal 5d to 10d ditto, pork 10d to 1s ditto. Poultry—Turkeys 12s to 16s each, geese 20s to 24s per pair, ducks 10s to 12s ditto, fowls 8s to 9s, rabbits, 6s to 7s per brace, butter (fresh) 1s 10d to 2s 3d per lb., eggs 2s to 2s 6d per dozen, milk 10d to 1s per quart. Bread, the 4lb. loaf, 10d.

Hay Market.—The market has been fairly supplied, but the demand having been brisk, sales have been effected with tolerable readiness, although at rather reduced rates. Best hay is quoted at from £4 15s to £5; and bundled at £3 10s per ton.

Live Stock.—Fat Cattle.—Monday was observed as a holiday, but the market has since been well supplied, chiefly with second and inferior class beef. Owing to the excessive rain, the market last week the trade are well stocked, and are indisposed to purchase unless at very low figures, and prices cannot, consequently, be quoted at above last week's rates. Good quality bullocks have brought from £8 to £7 15s; good cows, from £5 to £6 10s. Middling quality do.—Bullocks, from £4 to £5 10s; and cows, from £3 10s to £4 10s per head; whilst inferior qualities have been disposed of at even lower than store prices. Calves have been moderately supplied, but the demand being light prices have ruled low. Fat sheep have been supplied in excess of the demand, and inquiry being light, prices show no improvement. Best wethers brought 15s, and ewes of a similar class 11s 6d; good quality wethers, 13s to 14s; ewes, 10s to 10s 6d each. Lambs have been fairly supplied, but the demand has been light, and prices have ruled at about last week's rates. Some very good shorn have brought from 9s 6d to 10s 6d each.

Horse Market.—As is customary during the Christmas week but little has been doing in this market, and there is no change to report either in prices or demand.

MELBOURNE STOCK MARKET.

FAT CATTLE.—The market has been fully supplied, and with good useful quality. Prime bullocks, £8 to £9 15s; cows, £7 to £9 5s; second quality and inferior bullocks, £4 to £7 10s; cows, £3 to £6 15s.

STORE CATTLE.—There is nothing doing in this description of stock, except in first-class lots.

FAT SHEEP.—A fair supply of good quality in woolled sheep in the market. Prime wethers, 15s to 17s; ewes 11s to 12s; good wethers 13s to 14s; ewes, 9s to 10s; inferior wethers, 10s to 12s.

STORE SHEEP.—Very little enquiry, except for breeding ewes.

HORSES.—The market has been dull; the supply has been very large, but of an inferior description.

STOCK AND STATIONS.—I have disposed of 14 runs on the Murray, with 6,000 head of cattle, the property of John M'Kinlay, Esq., to the Hon. John Hay, Esq., for the sum of £28,000; terms, half-cash, the remainder at one and two years, bearing interest at 8 per cent.

CHARLES BROWN, stock and commission agent, 33, Bourke-street West. 27th December.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1860.

(BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.)

DAYS OF MONTH	DAYS OF WEEK	MOON'S AGE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
		D.	H.M.	H.M.
1	Sun.	8	4 56	7 10
2	M.	9	4 57	7 11
3	Tu.	10	4 58	7 11
4	W.	11	4 59	7 11
5	Th.	12	4 59	7 11
6	Fri.	13	5 0	7 11
7	Sat.	14	5 1	7 11
8	Sun.	15	5 2	7 10
9	M.	●	5 3	7 10
10	Tu.	17	5 4	7 10
11	W.	18	5 5	7 10
12	Th.	19	5 6	7 10
13	Fri.	20	5 6	7 10
14	Sat.	21	5 8	7 10
15	Sun.	22	5 8	7 10
16	M.	23	5 10	7 10
17	Tu.	24	5 10	7 10
18	W.	25	5 11	7 9
19	Th.	26	5 12	7 9
20	Fri.	27	5 13	7 9
21	Sat.	28	5 14	7 8
22	Sun.	29	5 14	7 8
23	M.	○	5 16	7 7
24	Tu.	1	5 17	7 7
25	W.	2	5 18	7 6
26	Th.	3	5 19	7 6
27	Fri.	4	5 20	7 5
28	Sat.	5	5 21	7 5
29	Sun.	6	5 22	7 4
30	M.	7	5 22	7 4
31	Tu.	8	5 23	7 3

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	1	9	52	afternoon.
Full Moon	9	1	27	morning.
Last Quarter	15	4	2	afternoon.
New Moon	23	10	21	morning.
First Quarter	31	3	15	afternoon.
Perigee	10	1	—	afternoon.
Apogee	26	3	—	morning.

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

1st. FIRST SUN. AFTER CHRISTMAS.

2nd. Holiday at Supreme Court. Long Vacation begins.

6th. EPIPHANY.

8th. FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

13th. SECOND SUN. AFTER EPIPHANY.

17th. Sir W. T. Denison arrived, 1855.

22nd. THIRD SUN. AFTER EPIPHANY.

23rd. New Moon, 10h. 21m. morning. The annular eclipse of the Sun, not visible in the colony.

26th. Foundation of the Colony, 1788. General holiday.

27th & 28th. Holidays at Supreme Court.

29th. FOURTH SUN. AFTER EPIPHANY.

30th. Holiday at Supreme Court.

31st. Long Vacation ends.

Courts of General Quarter Sessions:—At Sydney (for assessment appeals), 3rd; Windsor, 9th; Wollongong, 16th; Parramatta, 20th; Yass, 30th. District Court Sittings:—At Windsor, 9th; Penrith, 13th; Wollongong, 16th; Kiama, 23rd.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.—Golden Number, 18; Epact, 7; Solar Cycle, 21; Dominical Letter, AG; Roman Indiction, 3; Julian Period, 6573.

THE GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.—*The Garden:* Plant savoys, cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, celery. Sow turnips, spinach for winter, cabbage seeds, French beans, turnip radish. Flowers: Careful general superintendence, clearing from weeds and deposits, and training. Trees: Vineyards to be preserved from incumbrance by weeds and insects. Budding. During the hot season all shrubby plants will require attention. Gather peach, nectarine, early pear, plum, and melon. *The Field:* Land to be broken for crops of wheat, barley, &c. Sow turnips, and plant potatoes. Land intended for maize is to be got ready. Cut tobacco crop.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. January.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn	HIGH WATER. After.
3	TUESDAY	4 58	7 11	3 42	4 20

MOON.—First Quarter, 9th instant, 1hr. 27m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1860.

NATURE does much in providing nourishment for man and beast. But all her resources are not disclosed at once. Under the ordinary conditions of growth, enough is provided to sustain the wants of young communities. It is left as a task to the ingenuity of mankind to find out how to extract from the soil an increasing quantity of produce, to meet the fast accumulating demands of an increase of population. The productive forces of vegetable life reveal themselves to be capable of indefinite augmentation; but, though the secret as to the way to stimulate and manage these forces is the key to a vast amount of wealth and prosperity, it is only to be slowly and gradually discovered by a large amount of patient investigation and experiment.

The last half-century, and still more the last quarter of a century, has witnessed in Great Britain a most marked improvement in the processes of agriculture, both as relates to the cultivation of cereals and to the growth of grasses for the nourishment of stock. The produce of the United Kingdom has by this means been enormously increased, and the land rendered proportionally more valuable. The great agency in working out these reforms has been improved modes of tillage, new manures, drainage, and irrigation. Much of the experience thus gained in the mother country is applicable to new colonies, notwithstanding the differences occasioned by the fact that in one land is scarce and labour plentiful, and that in the other these conditions are reversed.

In America, more attention has been directed towards improving agricultural machinery in order to diminish the cost of production, rather than towards increasing the amount of production by improved tillage. Land being abundant, it has been found cheaper to work the soil out and migrate to a piece of virgin land, rather than to restore by chemical agencies what the crop has taken from the ground. But it is already beginning to be questioned whether this process has not almost reached its limits. The great expense of carriage from the far west forms a very serious item in the price of the produce as deliverable at the seaboard, and already many of the shrewder agriculturists are beginning to give a preference to some of the used-up farms on the seaboard to the untilled prairies on the west. In this case, American practise with regard to the style of agriculture may be said to be on the turn, and the epoch about to commence when some approximation to the system of high farming may find a place, and when the shiftiness, ingenuity, and economy of our American cousins may add many valuable ideas to those already wrought out in the mother country.

In Australia, more distant from the great grain market of the world, land is more profitably used for pasture than for tillage, and therefore those improvements in British husbandry which relate to the fertilisation of grass lands seem to have the greatest interest for us. Any imitation of such improvement is still in its infancy, arising partly from the abundance of pasture land, and partly from the fact that the land has been held on an insecure tenure, and one constantly threatened with extinction. But this will not last for ever; and it is already an admitted fact that, if the pastoral occupants of the waste lands could be allowed to have a reasonable tenure, it would pay to effect great improvements in the quantity and quality of the herbage, by which a much larger quantity of stock could be nourished. And when the time comes that the great graziers find that they can safely invest their capital in such improvements, without fear of being robbed of the profits they may fairly look for, it will soon be seen whether or no the pastoral wealth of the colony has reached its maximum.

In a recent number of the *Mark Lane Express* is an interesting paper by Mr. CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, a well-known authority on agricultural chemistry, on the "effect of manure on the grasses of pasture land," in which are detailed some of the results of some experiments carried out during a period extending over three years, by Mr. J. B. JAMES and Dr. GILBERT, and the details of which are fully reported in the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The results of these experiments shewed that the effect of employing rightly selected manures was to increase the growth of the valuable grasses, and to diminish the growth of noxious or undesirable herbage. Wrongly selected manures, however, though generally stimulant of the productive powers of the soil, were found to do harm by increasing the growth of undesirable forms of herbage. Particular manures have a very observable tendency to give rise to particular growths of weeds, and created an appearance as if the lots to which they had been applied had been sown with different seeds. The general conclusions to which the experiment seemed to lead, are summed up as follows:—

"1. That, whether the produce of hay be considerably increased by means of farmyard manure alone, farmyard manure and ammoniacal salts, or artificial mixtures of suitable mineral manure and ammoniacal salts, the proportion of the whole which will be *graminaceous* will be very much increased.

"2. That the produce will be by far the *most graminaceous* when the '*artificial mixtures*' are employed. In fact, when the increase of hay is obtained by artificial manures containing *both the necessary mineral constituents and ammoniacal salts*—and it is then greater than under any of the other conditions—both the *leguminous* and the *weedy* herbage are nearly excluded, and the produce is then, therefore, *almost wholly graminaceous.*

"3. That the *graminaceous produce itself*, when grown by *farmyard manure*, is less complex in character than that grown *without manure*; whilst that grown by the *most active artificial manures is less complex still.*

"4. That, up to an equal period of the season, the *graminaceous* produce, grown by the *active artificial manures*, will be in larger proportion in *flowering and seeding stem* than that grown *without manure*; and that the produce grown by *farmyard manure* will be in still larger proportion in that condition.

"5. That the *description* of the produce grown by *farmyard manure alone* was, upon the whole, superior to that grown *without manure.*

"6. That when the crop was further increased, by the *addition of ammoniacal salts to the farmyard manure*, the character of the produce was somewhat deteriorated, both in regard to the *description* of the *useful plants* grown, and on account of the large proportion of *miscellaneous* or *weedy herbage* then developed.

"7. That, when in a *mixed mineral and ammoniacal manure* the ammoniacal salts were *not used in excessive amount*, the herbage which was then almost exclusively *graminaceous*, and comprised also but *very few species*, nevertheless, included a considerable proportion of grasses of recognised good quality. But, when excessive *amounts of ammoniacal salts were employed*, the character of the produce was deteriorated, both in regard to its *condition* and to the *description of the grasses* that were developed."

A corresponding series of experiments are recorded in the same journal as having been carried out by Professor BUCHANAN, to determine the degree of fertilisation that was obtainable on grass lands by the use of systematic irrigation. He found the benefits of this process to continue augmenting for a period of four years, by which time the produce was trebled in value. The irrigation, however, was most effective where the subsoil was gravelly and afforded a natural subterranean drainage; retentive clay soils requiring artificial drainage to carry off a great supply of moisture.

In Australia, irrigation will become essential in order to maintain the producing powers of pasture land at their maximum all the year round. The heat of the climate in some districts will dry up the herbage, even where well-selected artificial grasses have been cultivated, unless the thirsty soil can be refreshed with water. Nor will any manuring be a full protection against this, though it will to some extent. There are some localities where it will be very difficult and expensive to supply an adequate irrigation of the soil. But there are others, and those already not the least valuable, where great facilities exist.

How greatly the quality of stock in Great Britain has been improved by improved pasture, combined with attention to breeding, may be illustrated by a passage taken from a paper read at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the Agricultural Statistics of Aberdeenshire, in which the author, Mr. HARVEY, says:—

"That cross-bred oxen are occasionally slaughtered at a year old in Aberdeen, weighing, the four quarters, 112 imperial stones, and furnishing above 12 stones tallow, while polled oxen have been raised of the live weight of 18 cwt. 2 lb. at two years old; 20 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lb. at three years old; and 24 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lb. at four years old; and the dead weight of another polled ox, without neck or kidneys, was 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb., with 16 imperial stones fat."

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1. WOOL.—The quantities of wool exported during each half of the last decennium were—

		lbs.
In the five years	1849-1853	70,381,000
	1854-1858	86,446,000

The latter period exceeds the first by sixteen million pounds, or nearly twenty-three per cent. The export of 1858, however, shows only thirteen and a half millions against seventeen millions in the previous year—a falling off attributed in great measure to the fact that a good deal of the wool from our southern districts finds its way, by the river Murray or overland, to Adelaide and Melbourne, thus deducting from our sum total and adding to theirs.

No. 2. TALLOW.—During the five years 1849-1853, the tallow exported was 508,000 cwt.; during the subsequent five, 283,000 cwt.—a decrease of nearly one-half. The quantity exported in 1858 was 29,000 cwt., being less than the export of the previous year by 11,500 cwt.

The animals slaughtered for tallow were—

	1849-53.	1854-58.
Sheep	1,344,000	626,000
Cattle	242,500	133,800

The number of sheep boiled down during the last five years were fewer by 53 per cent. than those in the previous five; the number of cattle were fewer by 45 per cent. The rapid declension of our boiling-down system will be further seen by the figures of the last three years.

		Sheep.	*Cattle.*
Slaughtered for tallow in	1856	266,700	45,200
	1857	48,300	25,100
	1858	18,400	18,900

No. 3. COAL.—The subjoined table shows the number of coal mines worked, the quantity of coal produced, and the quantity exported, in the first year for which we have returns, and in each of the last five years:

	Mines worked.	*Coal produced.* Tons.	*Coal exported.* Tons.
1849	6	48,500	10,400
1854	12	116,600	59,300
1855	14	137,100	61,500
1856	14	190,000	84,100
1857	17	210,400	96,500
1858	19	216,400	113,600

This branch of colonial enterprise exhibits great vigour and rapid growth. During the nine years the number of mines has multiplied threefold, and the produce four and a half-fold.

No. 4. GOLD.—The quantity and value of gold received at the Sydney Mint from the several gold-fields of New South Wales during the year 1858 were as follows:—

District.	*Ounces.*	*Value.*
Western	148,301	£575,642
Southern	72,309	276,604
Northern	31,773	121,989
Totals in 1858	252,383	£974,235

The value of gold the produce of New South Wales, including bullion and coined gold, exported in each of the last three years:—

	Gold Dust.	*Gold Coin.*	*Total.*
1856	£138,000	..	£138,000
1857	187,200	£796,600	983,800
1858	90,700	904,300	995,000

In addition to last year's export of New South Wales gold, there were exported British and foreign bullion and coin of the value (including some silver coin) of £1,511,900; making a total export of the precious metals of £2,506,900.

No. 5. THE MINT.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint has been in operation since the 14th May, 1855; from which date to the 31st December, 1858, it had received for coinage 1,022,838 oz. of gold, worth £4,022,300; and issued sovereigns and half-sovereigns to the extent of £3,843,000, and bars or ingots of the value of £123,400. The operations of each entire year were as follows:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Gold received	239,492	223,216	342,541
	£	£	£
Value	939,800	879,200	1,332,000
	Number.	Number.	Number.
Issued: Sovereigns	981,000	499,000	1,051,500
Half-sovereigns	478,000	537,000	483,000
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ingots issued	655	14,890	14,928
	£	£	£
Value	2,550	57,977	58,126

Of the gold dust received into the Mint last year, 272,800 ounces were from the New South Wales gold-fields; 62,000 ounces from Victoria; and 7000 ounces from New Zealand.

No. 6. SHIPPING.—The total number of vessels inwards and outwards in each of the last three years were as under—

		1856.	1857.	1858.
Inwards	Ships	1,143	1,100	1,141
	Tons	321,700	351,400	349,000
Outwards	Ships	1,219	1,204	1,254
	Tons	336,100	377,100	366,800

The tonnage of the ships trading with the respective countries—

		1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.	1858. Tons.
Great Britain	From	87,800	113,400	81,600
	To	30,700	32,100	20,800
British Colonies	From	177,000	184,500	188,800
	To	220,300	231,100	234,700
S. S. Islands	From	4,300	3,400	4,700
	To	5,100	5,400	3,700
Fisheries	From	6,700	7,600	4,800
	To	5,300	7,500	5,600
United States	From	15,500	14,200	22,500
	To	5,000	5,200	4,300
Other Foreign	From	30,400	28,200	46,600
	To	68,800	95,000	97,700

The tonnage with Great Britain was last year less than in either of the previous two. The tonnage with our sister colonies shows steady increase. The tonnage *from* the United States of America last year was much in advance on the years preceding.

The several ports of New South Wales in which the shipping was entered in each of the last two years—the particulars not being given for earlier dates—were as below.

		Inwards. 1857.	*Inwards.* 1858.	*Outwards.* 1857.	*Outwards.* 1858.
Sydney	Ships	792	768	781	765
	Tons	295,800	281,600	297,700	275,700
	Crews	16,131	15,407	15,622	14,469
Moreton Bay	Ships	12	13	11	13
	Tons	6,414	4,359	6,415	4,941
Newcastle	Ships	290	311	393	430
	Tons	47,978	51,081	68,546	73,420
Eden	Ships	6	16	19	24
	Tons	1,414	2,355	4,472	5,277
Rockhampton	Ships	..	33	..	22
	Tons	..	9,569	..	7,521

The Sydney shipping shows a falling off; so does that of Moreton Bay as regards tonnage. Newcastle and Eden (Twofold Bay) both show decided advancement.

No. 7. MANUFACTURES.—The four articles of colonial manufacture given in the tables for each of the last three years are:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Woollens, *yards*	26,500	81,400	85,500
Soap, *cwt.*	57,800	37,200	52,000
Tobacco, *cwt.*	3,428	1,346	1,373
Sugar, *cwt.*	122,000	166,000	155,000

Our woollen manufacture, after a long depression, seems to be reviving. In 1852, the cloth made was 234,000 yards.

No. 8. MILLS.—The number of each kind of mills in the first year in the return, and in each of the last five:—

	1849.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Steam Mills	64	74	82	92	101	110
Water Mills	35	27	29	26	19	23
Wind Mills	27	22	19	21	19	23
Horse Mills	27	17	17	15	18	13
Totals	153	140	147	154	157	169

Steam is here seen to be gradually superseding all other powers. While the number of steam mills is now nearly double what it was ten years since, the numbers moved by water, wind, and horse-power are absolutely less.

No. 9. POST OFFICE.—The number of Post Offices, the number of persons (not including temporary clerks) employed in them, and the extent of post roads.

	Post Offices.	*Persons employed.*	*Miles of Post Roads.*
1848	74	98	479,350
1853	143	195	937,431
1858	213	295	1,487,034
Increase.			
First five years	69	97	458,081
Last five years	70	100	549,603
The ten years	139	197	1,007,684

During the ten years, the post offices have increased threefold; the persons employed about the same rate; the miles of post road rather more than threefold.

The number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the General Post Office:—

	Letters.	*Newspapers.*
1848	585,600	1,006,900
1853	1,587,400	1,515,600
1858	3,483,200	2,808,100
Increase.		
First five years	1,001,800	508,700
Last five years	1,895,800	1,292,500
The ten years	2,897,600	1,801,200

The ten years' increase in the number of letters is six-fold; in the number of newspapers nearly three-fold.

The numbers of ship, inland, and town letters:—

	Ship Letters.	*Inland.*	*Town.*
1848	167,100	368,700	49,800
1853	518,400	982,500	86,500
1858	729,600	2,476,500	277,100
Increase.			
First five years	351,300	613,800	36,700
Last five years	211,200	1,494,000	190,600
The ten years	362,500	2,107,800	227,300

The ship letters have increased in the ten years more than fourfold; the inland letters nearly sevenfold; the town letters five and a half-fold.

The ratio of letters and newspapers to population:

AVERAGE NUMBER TO EACH PERSON.

	Letters.	*Newspapers.*
1848	3·4	5·9
1853	7·2	6·9
1858	10·7	8·6

In the year 1848, the number of letters posted through our General Post Office averaged 34 to every 10 inhabitants of the colony; in 1853 the average rose to 72; and in 1858 it rose again to 107, having increased threefold in ten years.

No. 10. CRIME.—The number of convictions in the Criminal Courts, with their ratio to the population:

	Convictions.	*Ratio to Population*
1848	445	1 in 385
1853	604	364
1858	415	784

Both in numbers and in proportion to the population, the convictions of 1848 are far below those of 1853; and, as regards proportion, far below those of 1848. The ratio is still, however, higher than in England, where, in 1854, the convictions were 1 in 808, and in 1856 1 in 1293.

No. 11. LUNATICS.—The total number of lunatics in the establishments at Tarban and Parramatta, in each of the last five years, with their ratio to the population:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Ratio to Population.*
1854	296	167	463	1 in 521
1855	314	185	499	530
1856	350	237	587	472
1857	392	255	647	463
1858	444	276	720	452

Both the number and the ratio of lunatics are on the increase. The ratio is more unfavourable than that of England, which in 1857 was one in 570.

No. 12. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The number of these institutions, the number of their inmates, and their expenditure in the year 1858, the only year for which we have returns.

	Inmates. Males.	Females.	Total.	*Expenditure*
14 Hospitals	263	76	339	£16,1.1
2 Lunatic Asylums	467	283	770	22,23
11 Benevolent Asylums	723	559	1282	25,822
Totals	1473	918	2391	£64,126

No. 13. MORTGAGES ON LAND.—The number of mortgages on real property, in town and country, with the amounts of money lent upon them, in each of the last five years:

	Mortgages.	*Amount lent.*
1854	692	£729,500
1855	916	817,000
1856	974	680,100
1857	1168	703,400
1858	1334	705,300

The amount of money invested in mortgages last year was less than in 1854 and 1855, although the number of mortgages was larger.

No. 14. LAND SALES.—The proceeds in each of the last five years:—

	Proceeds.
1854	£319,500
1855	270,600
1856	245,600
1857	210,300
1858	240,600

No. 15. LAND ALIENATED.—This return is given in the Annual Register for the first time.

	Acres.
Total number of acres granted in the colony from its establishment to the end of 1858	3,680,481
Total number of acres sold	2,791,107
Total alienated by the Crown	6,471,588
Number of acres remaining unalienated, estimated to be about	300,000,000

In concluding this series of articles, we would beg to suggest that the value of the Statistical Register would be much enhanced by an alphabetical index, in addition to the present table of contents. The elaborate index of officers on the civil establishment, filling thirteen pages of small print, may perhaps be of some service to Government departments, but what other useful purpose it can answer we are at a loss to know.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Lucas, Captain Scott, Mr. Spence.

Ten persons taken into custody for drunkenness were admonished and discharged. Matthew Daly, cabman, was charged by constable Byrne with having last night been drunk and incapable of managing his horses, which had bolted with the carriage (in which were four persons), on the South Head Road, he being fast asleep on the box, until awoke by the concussion produced by one of his wheels coming violently in contact with a stone post near the letter receiver. The constable succeeded in stopping the horses, but found it a more troublesome undertaking to take the defendant from the box seat to the lock-up. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Terence M'Intyre was brought before the Court charged with having stolen a piece of pork, the property of William Carnell, of Redfern, but received the benefit of a doubt that arose in his favour. He, however, resisted and assaulted the constable into whose custody he was delivered, for which offence he was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Charles Murray, omnibus driver, was brought before the Court by sergeant Spooner, who deposed that yesterday he took him into custody in George-street, for cruelly ill-using one of the three horses he was driving—the leader—whose shoulders were very badly cut, and the collar was, on each side, literally embedded in the flesh; the animal winced as if in great torture; defendant said that he knew about the sore, but could not help it; he is in the employ, and the horse is the property, of one John Devlin, of Camperdown. Their Worships inspected the animal. Mr. Lucas said the horse's shoulders were certainly in a fearful state—he wondered that he was able to work at all—but he considered that the owner was more to blame than the defendant, who, in all probability, had no alternative but either to obey orders or abandon his employment. If the owner had been before the Court, they would have imposed the highest penalty allowed by law for the offence, but they hoped that a penalty of 40s. imposed on the servant would operate as a caution against the repetition of such inhuman conduct. To pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Jonathan Sutherland was summarily convicted of stealing sundry slater's tools, of the value of 20s., the property of Robert Bowmaker, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months.

Sidwell Prendergast, for having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Horses, Kangaroo Dogs, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Flour Company's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Joists and Quartering, Battens, Palings, Shingles.

MESSRS. BURT and CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Gig, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—On the premises, Petty's Hotel, at 10 o'clock, House Furniture, Bar Fittings, Pianoforte, Cooking Stove, Wines, Spirits, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Hanson's Safety, Horse, Harness, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oil Paintings, Mirror, Safe, Ale, Bottled Beer, Bedsteads, Toilette Glasses, Bird Cages, Combs, Soda Water Machine, and Sundries.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—On the premises, Camperdown, at 11 o'clock, Land, Groceries, Cedar, Tools, Benches, &c.; at the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o

NEW YEAR'S DAY AMUSEMENTS.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.

THE picturesque locality of Hunter's Hill was a scene of great festivity yesterday, on the occasion of the annual regatta, got up by the residents in celebration of the new year. Having availed themselves of the services of the splendid steamer Prince Alfred, the committee were most liberal in their invitations, and by their kindness some four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen were enabled to pass a truly pleasant day. The weather was all that could be desired, a fine breeze counteracting the heat of the sun, which was further modified by capacious awnings, which the foresight of Captain Bowden had provided for the accommodation of his numerous guests. A fine band of music had been retained for the day, and we need scarcely say added materially to the general enjoyment, although the lovers of the waltz and polka were rather inconvenienced for dancing room, owing to the steamer's decks being so crowded. The only circumstance which tended in any way to throw a damp over the affair was the absence of the worthy President, Mr. E. M. Sayers, caused, as our readers are aware, by an unfortunate accident which that gentleman met with on Saturday, under the circumstances detailed in our issue of yesterday. Many of those on board had not heard of the occurrence until they learnt it from some of the gentlemen of the committee, but all expressed the liveliest sympathy for Mr. Sayers, with an earnest hope that he may soon recover from the injuries which he has sustained. A splendid luncheon was provided on board the Prince Alfred, at a figure which no one could complain of; the demand, however, was in excess of the supply, and the rush for seats was so great that many were unavoidably crowded out from the first course; the stewards were necessarily compelled to replenish their tables two or three times before the whole of the company were enabled to satiate their animal cravings. After doing ample justice to the solids, the company, or rather that portion of it which had the first turn at the festive board, charged glasses, and gave her Majesty's health (drank with three cheers), and a number of other toasts, including "The Committee," "Captain Bowden," and "The Intercolonial Steam Navigation Company." Altogether the day was passed most happily on board the Alfred, all the officers of the vessel vying with each other to contribute to the comfort and amusement of the holiday-makers. The steamer left the Grafton Wharf at half-past 10 a.m., and arrived at Hunter's Hill in three-quarters of an hour, dropping anchor about 200 yards off shore. Within twenty minutes from her arrival, the sports of the day commenced, and were continued till half-past 5 p.m., when the word was passed to "weigh anchor," and the merry party returned to Sydney—every one being apparently highly delighted with the day's proceedings. The regatta itself went off very well; several of the races were keenly contested, and what is most gratifying to state no accident or disturbance of any kind took place either on shore or afloat. We append the result of the different matches:—

FIRST MATCH.—For all pullers in wager skiffs, the champion excluded. From the flagship round Spectacle Island, round flagboat off Five Dock, back to flagship. Entrance, £1. Prize, entrance and £6 added.

Electric Spark—Light blue—Punch 1
Messenger—White—M'Grath 2
T. Day—Black—T. Day 3

An impression prevailed amongst the spectators that Day would have no chance in this race against the other two, and the result verified the prediction. Punch dashed away with the lead, Day second, and M'Grath third on the outside. These positions were kept till nearing the island, when Day fell astern, and M'Grath closed on to Punch. From this to the finish the race lay between the two, Punch coming in a length a-head, and Day ten lengths behind M'Grath.

SECOND MATCH.—All four-oar gigs, pulled by gentlemen amateurs. From flagship round Cockatoo, round flagboat off Five Dock, back to flagship. Entrance, £1. Prize, a piece of plate, value £20.

Ariel—Pink and white—J. Sempill, E. Chisholm, W. Melville, W. H. Deloitte 1
Cam—Dark and light blue—H. Severn, A. Johnson, D. Forbes, A. M'Lean 2
Arrow—White and red cross—L. A. Windeyer, J. Crook, W. B. Simpson, J. J. Stevenson 3
Water Lily—A. Campbell, J. Phillips, N. Joubert, R. Garrett.

The Arrow lost considerably in the start through breaking a paddle, but nevertheless contested the race manfully the whole distance. The Ariel led from the first, and though pressed hard for a mile or so by the Cam, she managed to maintain her pride of place, leaving the latter boat and the Arrow to fight for second honors. A capital struggle home between the Arrow and Cam terminated in favour of the latter by about a dozen lengths.

The Third Match (a wild goose chase) led to some merriment, though by the way the geese were far from wild; the captors, too, hardly gave the poor things fair play. In future matches of this kind, there should be no striking at the bird with paddles, nor should people out of the race be suffered to aid the pursuers by preventing the escape of the prize.

The next race was a match open to all yachts (centre-board boats excluded), fore and aft sails only, main-sails on deck. Course, from flagship round flagboat off Five Dock, round Cockatoo Island, round flagboat, again and back to flagship. No entrance. Prize, a flag worked and presented by the ladies of Hunter's Hill.

Mischief—Deane
Spray—Deane
Belle—Red—Fenwick.
Australia—Harnett
Ida—Josephson.

This race was well contested by the Mischief and Australia, the former eventually winning by two or three minutes. The fact of the Australia accidentally getting on shore below Cockatoo may have had something to do with her defeat, though it is hardly probable she could have beaten the winning boat, seeing that the Mischief is a much larger yacht, and carries a far greater quantity of canvas. The flag is a very handsome specimen of ladies' work, and will no doubt be highly prized by the worthy gentlemen into whose possession it has fallen.

FOURTH MATCH.—Skiffs pulled by gentlemen amateurs; pairs of oars and coxswain. Course, same as No. 1. Entrance, 1. Prize, cup, value £12 12s.

Adelphi—Blue and—Two Fitzhardinge's 1
Lily—Pink and white—E Chisholm, W. H. Deloitte 2
Edith—White—Stokes, M'Elhone
Ringaroome—Red—G. Phillips, J. Phillips
Charm—White— —, ——
Osprey—Blue and white—Severn, Haly
Waratah—A. Campbell, R. Garrett.

The Edith lost a great distance at the start, and was consequently soon out of the race, which was confined almost exclusively to the Adelphi and the Lily—the former winning gallantly by upwards of a minute. The Osprey came up third.

FIFTH MATCH.—Pulling dingies under canvas—all boats belonging to residents on the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers. Some course as No. 1. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Prize, piece of plate, value £10.

Zit—P. and O. Company's flag—A. B. Bain ... 1
Fairy—Pink and white—Mansfield
Annie—Blue—Ainsworth
Sue—Green, with heart—Bunbury
Little Annie—Pink and blue—Goond
Miss Meggs—Red—G. Phillips
First Love—Blue F. L.—G. Broughton
Werang—Blue, and name—A. Campbell
Dido—Blue, white ball—E. Gaden.

This race (in which it was extremely hard to distinguish the competitors) was won in hollow style by the Zit, against which boat, however, a protest was lodged, on the ground that she had not kept strictly to the course fixed by the programme.

SIXTH MATCH.—Pulling skiffs under canvas. All boats belonging to residents on Parramatta or Lane Cove Rivers. From flagship round a boat off Five Dock, round Cockatoo and Spectacle Islands, and back to flagship. Entrance, £1. Prize, cup, value £12 12s.

Nautilus—Red and black—Croft 1
Louisa—Red—G. Brown
Hasdee—Pink, white, blue—E. C. Murray
Naiad—Dark blue—A. Campbell
Elfa—Red, white, red—Harrison
Electra—Blue—C. E. Jeanneret
Wave—Red—H. Brown.

Won by the Nautilus, but disputed by some of the other boats, on the ground that the winner had not gone the proper course.

SEVENTH MATCH.—For all youths under age in dingies. Pair of sculls. Round flagboat and back. Entrance, 5s. Prize, a watch, value £6 6s.

Star of the North—Pink and white—J. Connor ... 1
Electric Spark—Blue and white—J. Dunlop ... 2
Topaz—Blue—Yates
Fairy—Pink—E. Deloitte
Thistle—White—A. M'Neill
Star—Pink and blue—J. Huggett

Dunlop was the favourite in this match, but he was compelled to knock under to Connor, who pulled in a superior boat. The race may be said to have lain between the two, as none of the others appeared to have any chance after the first four or five hundred yards.

EIGHTH MATCH.—Scratch Match for all boats and crews. Course same as No. 7. 2s. 6d. sweepstakes. Seven boats started for this race, which was won by M'Guire and Waterhouse in the Waratah.

NINTH MATCH.—The Tournament. Boats pulled by two men and coxswain; man in bow with padded lance to upset his opponent. Entrance, 2s. 6d. Prize, £2 2s. Gentlemen, —, prize, a purse.

First Bout.—Clayton v. N. Joubert.—Both competitors failed for some minutes to secure anything like an effective thrust, but eventually a well-directed prod in the belly sent Mr. Joubert over the bow.

Second Bout.—Conolly v. Clayton.—Conolly watched his man attentively as the boats neared each other, and determined to lose no time, made a thrust at the hip, which proved effectual, and Clayton went overboard lance in hand. Conolly was, therefore, declared the winner.

TENTH MATCH.—Open to all pulling skiffs under canvas, the bona fide property of gentlemen amateurs, sailed by the owner. Same course as No. 6. Entrance, £1. Price, cup (£12 12s.) N.B.—Six entrances or no race.

Electra—Blue—Jeanneret 1
Willy—blue and white—Drew
Haydee—Pink and white—Murray
Thetis—Blue—Garrett
Exchange—Black—H. Lee
Osprey—St. Andrew's cross—M'Lean.

Won easily by the Electra—none of the others showing up for something like half an hour after she had reached the goal.

ELEVENTH MATCH.—Gig and Dingy Chace. Entrance, 2s. 6d. Prize, £2 2s.

Catch-me-if-you-can—dingy—P. Conolly
Won't I—gig—A. Campbell.

The gig had no chance whatever in this match, Conolly dodging and eluding every attempt at capture for the full period of twenty minutes.

This concluded the sports, and the visitors shortly afterwards dispersed. We should not omit to notice the efficient manner in which Mr. Thornton discharged the onerous duties of umpire and starter. The post is one which needs some little command of temper, but Mr. Thornton is thoroughly *au fait* at the office, and always manages to please both the competitors and the public. On this occasion, as on many previous ones, he succeeded in getting every race off punctually to time, and that too without any dispute or difficulty arising amongst the several opponents.

WATSON'S BAY.

THE festivities with which it is usual in the community to celebrate the commencement of the new year were, yesterday, kept up with all that spirit and energy evinced by Sydney folks at each glad return of this holiday season. The weather was lovely in the extreme. True it is, scarcely a cloud upon the clear blue Australian sky veiled the fervid rays of the sun, but the wind was light and agreeable, and so with one accord holiday makers every where seemed resolved to devote the day to relaxation and social enjoyment; seeking in the pleasant environs of this dusty metropolis, and the more distant localities in its vicinity, those rural scenes which are always so largely visited on New Year's Day. The little seaside village of Watsen's Bay was duly honored on the occasion by the excursionists, who came down from Sydney in great numbers throughout the day. Five steamers were plying to and fro—fetching down passengers intent upon amusement, or conveying them back again, hot and wearied, but pleased and satisfied with the jaunt. The Clarence, the Washington, the Illawarra, the Rapid, and the Phantom steamers, were thus constantly occupied; and, notwithstanding the large size and extensive accommodation of some of these vessels, they were all pretty well loaded. Arrived at the pier, some of the visitors remained under the awning there, and danced to the music of the city band; others made at once for the rocks, and toiled away up the hill side to snug, well remembered spots, the scenes of former picnics. Others, again, in goodly numbers, refected the inner man with meat and drinks in the hostelry of Mr. H. Billing, quenching a thirst that brooked of no delay, and eating with an earnest, craving appetite which obviously threatened to make even bread a scarcity. Numbers availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing Mr. Billing's menagerie, and went and had a good stare at Wallace and Sampson, and at their Royal Leonine Highnesses, Lola and Nero, the beautiful Bengal tiger, the leopard, the porcupines, and the other curious specimens of animated nature which have been congregated. "So wore the day," and when it was drawing to a close over the still waters of our noble harbour, the steamers, one by one, came back to the city with their merry burthens, who seemed to be generally well satisfied with themselves and with Watson's Bay.

MANLY BEACH.

FEW places of public resort for amusement are more highly and deservedly appreciated by the people of Sydney than Manly Beach; and, as a matter of course, the anniversary of the commencement of the year was there kept up by a large concourse of visitors, in the true holiday fashion. About five thousand persons—exclusive of those who found their way thither by land—are supposed to have paid a visit to the shady groves of this popular watering place; conveyed there from the Phœnix Wharf, and from the jetty at Woolloomooloo, by the Kiama, the Illawarra, the William IV., the Hunter, the Phantom, and the Victoria, steamers. Every preparation seemed to have been made for the contentment and satisfaction of this numerous influx of company by Mr. Grocott, of the Pier Hotel, and Mr. G. Birch, of the New Brighton Hotel, both of whom appear to have been fully equal to the emergency of the occasion, and to have had a large supply of eatables and drinkables ready, to which justice was freely done. Nearly one thousand persons, we are informed, partook of the substantial refreshments provided for them at the Pier Hotel during the day, and the number of those who patronised Mr. Birch's establishment was, doubtless, proportionably large. But, although these two were the principal feeding-places of the excursionists, great were the multiform attractions elsewhere. On the sands in the face of the waves of the Pacific, at Fairy Nook, Fairy Bower, and a hundred other spots that well deserve to be named, hundreds were to be seen, either strolling about, or seated at some *al fresco* feast, or dancing on the green sward and in commodious marquees to the strains of exhilarating music. Others, and especially the ladies, took air and exercise in some of the numerous swings, which everywhere abound at Manly, and are there so generally in requisition. Men looked out eagerly for the Donkey Race—the Jerusalem Pony Stakes—but they appeared to be a myth; probably the patient long-suffering animals were too fatigued—carrying about visitors—to be able to run at all. The wheelbarrow and porcine races were also anxiously and vainly enquired for, but a humorous sack race rejoiced "the light revellers," and provoked broad grins from the face of the most saturnine spectator. Everything, in fact, seemed to go off pleasantly enough, and it is believed that no accident of any importance took place at the departure of the visitors.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

Much have I suffered and much have I sorrowed,
Grief-worn and weary, by aching care followed;
Adversity teaching me lessons of meekness,
Trusting in boasted strength, finding it weakness—
Thus have I lived through the year that has passed.

Hopes, that did buoy me up, all of them shattered;
Friends, that I loved, through the world have been scattered;
Lonely, despairing, dark clouds hanging o'er me,
Nothing but hunger and death seemed before me—
Thus have I lived through the year that hath passed.

Oft sinning, and falling, and wand'ring astray,
Then, penitent, groping again for my way;
Oft cursing my fate, and e'en hating my life,
I, like a craven, have sunk in the strife—
Thus have I lived through the year that hath passed.

What—what is this new hope that springs in my breast!
What angel is this that now whispers of rest!
'Tis a spirit that biddeth my sad heart cheer,
To banish all sorrow, to banish all fear—
And thus to live through the year that is new.

Oh that, with a ne'er-failing trust in my God,
I may with new energy start on my road,
That I in a bold resolve may persevere—
No, never to yield to a coward's despair—
And thus to live through the year that is new.

A stillness reigns around—not e'en a breeze
Now cares to gambol 'mid the forest trees.
One sound alone is heard—the deep-toned bell
That mingles with the midnight air—farewell!

Yes, good old year, farewell! thy waves no more
Shall swell and sparkle on life's transient shore.
Barthen'd with griefs and joys, fall back and rest
For ever on Eternity's wide breast.

Take all with thee but Hope—this leave behind,
And still misfortune's child will deem thee kind;
Then bid the coming year, when on the wing,
To wounded hearts a balm for sorrow bring.

The gay, the happy, whisper "Pass them o'er,"
And grant them yet a few bright moments more;
With smiles of plenty cheer the sons of toil,
And bring a blessing on our peaceful soil.

Let wealth with outstretched hand meet struggling worth,
And own the honest aim of noble birth;
Then may each new-born year the praises swell
Of fair Australia, ere it bid farewell.

Parramatta, 31st December, 1859. E. S.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

IN consequence of New Year's Day falling on Sunday, to-day has been observed as a general holiday. The Banks and all the Government Offices, with the exception of the Post Office, were closed.

TOOLOOM.

WRITING from the Timbarra on the 20th ultimo, our special reporter says:—

Not one drop of rain has yet reached this place, the creek has consequently ceased to run, and the few parties at work are pumping a scanty supply of water from deep holes filled by the under-current; even this source of supply is failing fast.

Since the discovery of the nugget nothing of importance has turned up, a light escort may therefore be anticipated. A great deal of gold will, however, find its way to Sydney this month by private hands, as the diggers are scattering for the Christmas holidays.

An unusual number of unemployed men are prowling over the district in every direction; some profess to be prospecting for gold, and others for horses. Business at Touloome experiences a corresponding depression, and will not revive until the barometer indicates set rain. The Ipswich people seem disposed to annex these diggings, but indisposed to pay the discoverers the reward concerning which they made so much fuss two years since; repudation is becoming fashionable in such matters up here, whether it refers to a horse or a gold-field.

On the new rush (Pretty Gulley) but little is doing. The rain extended so far from the southward last week for two days, but the extra supply of water has not increased the yield of gold.

From the table land the cry is still for water, but where it is possible to work the yield of gold is satisfactory. Dry sinking and surfacing have been discovered in several places and will attract some attention after the new year has set in.

On M'Leod's Creek things are quiet. Some of the old diggers who were amongst the first arrivals on the creek, and know the ground, are doing better than ever;—the Chinese have also recently opened a fine store on Apple Tree Flat, an indication that they look forward to a protracted sojourn in the valley.

MIRIAMVALE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A VERY serious accident occurred on Wednesday last to the boy carrying the mail between Gladstone and Maryborough. About five o'clock on the above-named day we were surprised at seeing the mail horses arrive at the station riderless, and without the mail bags. We immediately set out to learn the cause, when, within a mile of the house, we found the poor boy lying in the road in a fainting fit. On being restored to consciousness, he informed us one of the horses had fell with him and rolled on him for some moments. Having been put to bed, he seemed in great agony, Dr. Wilkin attended him, and found him in a dangerous state, but, by the doctor's kind attention, he seems likely to recover. The mail bags unfortunately were detained here two days, in consequence of our being short-handed, but have since reached their destination. The rain which, a little time ago, seemed likely to continue throughout the summer, has disappeared; but, while it lasted, it has softened the earth and given a rich verdure to the country around. Summer is gradually encroaching on us; to-day the thermometer 89° in the shade; our evenings are tolerably cool. Wool teams begin to make their appearance on the roads.

From Gladstone to Rockhampton nothing of import worthy to communicate just now.

E. C. A.

POSTAGE STAMPS IN EXCHANGE FOR MONEY.—The *Argus* says:—The British Postmaster-General has conferred a very great boon upon the public by authorising the exchange of postage stamps for money, and the following notice regulating the rate to be charged has been issued:—"In order to discourage the transmission of coin by post, the Postmaster-General has authorised the officers of the chief office and of the district and branch offices to receive postage stamps from the public, if not soiled or otherwise damaged, at a charge of 3 per cent.; the charge, however, never to be less than one halfpenny. Under this arrangement, 19s. 4½d. will be given for stamps of the value of £1; 9s. 8d. for 10s.; 4s. 10d. for 5s.; 2s. 5d. for 2s. 6d.; 11½d. for 1s.; 5½d. for 6d.; and so on, the full value, less one halfpenny, being given for any amount of stamps not exceeding 1s. 4d. No separate stamps will be received. In all cases they must be presented in strips, at least two stamps adhering to each other."—[Our Melbourne contemporary has neglected to state whether the benefits of this arrangement are to be participated in by the colonies, or if it applies to Great Britain alone.—Ed. *S.M.H.*]

THE DENILIQUIN BANK ROBBERY.—The Geaghan family were brought up on Tuesday, before Mr. John Phillips, J.P. The chief constable stated that he was not prepared to go on with the case, as his witness from Victoria could not be here before the 27th. The prisoners were accordingly remanded for eight days. Geaghan said there were two young children in the lock-up, who were not concerned in the case. As he was in confinement, he had no means of procuring them food. Until that morning they had been supplied with rations at the public cost, but now these had been stopped. The chief constable said that he required an order from the Bench, otherwise he would have to pay the expenses out of his own pocket, for he was doubtful whether the return would pass at head-quarters. Mrs. Geaghan said she had no means of supporting the children, as the police had taken all the money (to wit, 217 golden sovereigns) which she had worked very hard for. (Laughter.) Everybody knew that she had nothing to do with the bank robbery. Hers was a very hard case. Mr. Phillips made the necessary order for the supply of food to the children.—*Pastoral Times*, December 22.

THE WOOL SEASON.—The increase in wool this season is incredible, and there must be an immense number of sheep shorn between the Murray and the Lachlan. Scarce a day passes but several heavily laden drays pass through Deniliquin. A large quantity of wool has passed down to Adelaide by the steamers. We hail this revival in the wool trade with pleasure, if only for the stimulus given to the employment of labour in the interior; and, arriving as the wool does in Melbourne during the existing commercial crisis, it cannot fail to cheer up those who may be desponding in the metropolis. Not only do there appear to be more sheep shorn than for many years past, but the weight of the clip is very satisfactory, as many as seven pounds of clean wool, well washed, having been taken off one sheep. This may teach Conventionists and other ultra men, who are trying to destroy the pastoral interests, that, far away in the interior, there are thousands of hands noiselessly at work, adding wealth to the colonies, and by indefatigable energy assisting the receipts from the gold-fields at a moment when this is so much needed.—*Pastoral Times.*

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.—The city corporation were engaged in committee on Wednesday last, in revising the salaries of the corporate officers for the ensuing year. A prolonged and interesting discussion took place, the result being as follows:—The town clerk's salary was reduced from £400 to £300 per per annum. It was proposed to similarly reduce the city surveyor, but the salary was ultimately permitted to remain at £400; the services, however, of the clerk in his office were dispensed with, or if they are retained, they will have to be paid for by the surveyor. The overseer of works was reduced from £180 to £156 per annum. The inspector of slaughterhouses, who also performs the duties of clerk of the market and pound-keeper, has for the present been left untouched, but the question of amalgamating offices in connection with the slaughterhouse will be considered prior to the salary being fixed. The park lands' ranger has been reduced from £200 to £150 a year, with house, the committee recommending that the office be declared vacant, or, in other words, that the present occupant be dismissed. The inspector of weights and measures and hackney carriages has been reduced from £180 to £156 a year, subject to a rateable deduction for the six or seven days in the year which his office of secretary to the Oddfellows and Foresters causes him to be absent from his corporate duties. The first inspector of nuisances has been reduced from £194 to £156 per annum. The salary of the second inspector, who also acts as rate collector for Robe ward, has been left untouched, but the committee recommended that the office be declared vacant. The salary of the messenger has been raised from £130 to £140 per annum, in consideration of additional duties imposed upon him in the issue of sand licenses. The remuneration of the station men (7s. per day) has been left untouched. The report of the committee will be brought up for adoption at the next Council meeting, which will probably be on the 3rd proximo, when it is understood that the reasons for recommending that certain offices be declared vacant will be fully entered into, and it will of course be competent for any member to move the reconsideration of any particular item. The reductions effected as recommended by the committee amount in the aggregate to £236 per annum.—*S. A. Advertiser.*

THE TEA AND SUGAR DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The motion submitted by me, and carried in the Assembly on the 2nd of September, in favour of the total repeal of the duties on tea and sugar, has given rise to a good deal of discussion, of one kind and another, and no small amount of abuse directed against myself. For a time I was the object of all manner of attacks; not originating, it is true, in any offended love of principle in those who attacked me, nor in any alleged violation of principle on my part, but springing out of the party disturbance which my unfortunate motion produced. In the estimation of one generous friend I was acting a "wily" part, to obtain popularity for myself and to render the Ministers unpopular; in the opinion of a second I was a "renegade from my party;" according to a third I was "in league with the squatters;" by a fourth I was accused of being carried away by "feelings of personal revenge." Already my experience had extended over a period sufficiently long to make me acquainted with the reverses of public life, and I can safely say I lost neither appetite nor sleep in consequence of this vituperation, but I confess I more than once thought it strange that no one was just enough, amidst the hubbub that ensued, to acknowledge that my motion, whether right or wrong in itself, was perfectly consistent with my former political professions, and was nothing more than what might have been expected from me in accordance with those professions. The history of my motion, which may be told in a few words, will show how groundless were the misrepresentations which were propagated at the time. When I was a candidate for East Sydney, in May and June last, I explained my opinions respecting the taxes on tea and sugar—opinions which I had acted upon by my votes in the Legislature as far back as 1855; and immediately after the election, while the subject was fresh on my mind, I wrote out the resolutions which two months afterwards were submitted to the Assembly. I sought the advice of no person on the subject, and I only spoke to two members of the Assembly respecting it, and to them only the day before I gave notice of my motion. I gave my notice at the opening of the session, in order that, if a majority agreed with me, the House might direct the Government accordingly in the preparation of the estimates, without impeding the public business; and I still hold that a direction of this kind might have been constitutionally accepted by the Ministers, unless, indeed, they considered it impossible to relinquish the duties in question. If I had wanted to embarrass the Government, I should certainly have waited for the production of the estimates before taking any step in the matter. Beyond this, all that was said in speeches and newspapers about secret plots and sinister alliances, so far as I have had any knowledge, was pure invention. I allude to these particulars now simply as an example of the outcry that is often raised about nothing by those vigilant guardians of the public interest, who are nearly always either blind or silent when real mischief is being plotted or done.

But my purpose, in asking you to publish this letter, is to offer some remarks, which seem called for at the present time, on the general question of the repeal of the duties on tea and sugar. In glancing over the pages of a pamphlet published by Mr. R. L. Jenkins, on what he somewhat facetiously calls "Universal Education," I see that a number of gentlemen, including all the Judges of the Supreme Court, have written letters, and I presume authorised their publication, in order to arrest the doom of these imposts. When opinions are thus industriously collected from persons whose elevated positions must necessarily give them extensive influence, and are placed in imposing array before the public, to confirm the policy of a particular class of taxes—which I may reasonably presume would not have attracted any notice at all just now if it had not been for my movements—and when the whole judicial bench appear in print in the new character of political economists, to give weight to this testimony, I shall be pardoned, I hope, if I seek to fortify my ground of opposition by the opinions of men who, on a subject of this kind, are undoubtedly among the first authorities in the world.

By the Columbian's mail we learn that, at the very time when my motion was before the Australian public, one of the most enlightened and influential political bodies in England, the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, was originating a similar movement. The council of this association, I believe, consist of some of the most intelligent merchants of Liverpool together with several of the former leaders of the Anti-Corn Law League, men who have made the subject of taxation the study of their lives, and have brought no common powers of mind to bear upon it. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright had given in their adhesion to the movement thus set on foot, which was for the total repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, on precisely the same grounds on which I asked for their repeal here. A preliminary meeting had been held in Liverpool, at which Mr. Bright attended, and I extract from a London newspaper the following notice of the proceedings:—"It is intended to make special efforts for the total repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, which, the association contended, are absolutely necessaries for the poor, and that their total abolition is only second in importance to the question of the corn laws. The cheaper these three articles are obtainable the greater, it is also argued, will be the sobriety of the nation. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot do without the revenue produced by those duties it is suggested that a tax on property would meet the difficulty, so that the rich may contribute instead of the poor. This policy, according to the views of the Council, would give encouragement to industry and commerce, by removing the impediments which now fetter their development. In short, the object of the association is to give an untaxed breakfast table and an untaxed tea table to the poor man. The crusade against these impolitic imposts will commence, it is intended, with a large public meeting, to be held in Liverpool, at which Messrs. Cobden and Bright have promised to attend."

If any one pretending to modern notions on questions of taxation is supercilious enough to question the authority of Mr. Cobden in such matters, I would reply by a House of Commons incident illustrative of the authority he acquired there almost immediately on his entry into that great assembly. On one occasion, before the late Sir Robert Peel avowed his conversion to free-trade principles, Mr. Cobden had brought his "unadorned eloquence" to play with marked effect against the corn laws, whereupon the country squires grew impatient for their acknowledged leader to answer him. Sir Robert is reported to have turned round and said, with the calm light of conviction in his countenance, "Let those answer him who can!" I think Mr. Cobden may be set against Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Bright against Mrs. Justice Dickinson, and possibly Mr. Robertson Gladstone against Mr. Justice Milford, so far as authorities ought to weigh in the settlement of the question. I do not pretend to find any English celebrity to stand against Mr. Jenkins.

Let the views of others be what they may on this point, however, I confess I would rather have the support of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright on the question of repealing these duties than that of any other two men in her Majesty's dominions, and I need not say that I am extremely gratified by this coincidence of action in the two countries. And I venture to say that neither in Parliament nor on the platform would these gentlemen meet a question of broad principle by the wretched quibbles of expediency with which it was met by certain so-called Liberals in the Legislature and in the Press of this colony. Mr. Jones, Mr. Samuel, and one or two others took up clear ground in the House, and defended the duties as equitable and just. The *Herald* argued in their favour in a similar spirit. But for the rest there was, for the most part, a truckling admission of their injustice, made in the meanest subserviency to the classes supposed to be benefited by their repeal, while the issue of my motion, which came strictly in sequence of my former opposition to these duties, was sought to be shifted to any other conceivable ground, for the purpose of misleading the public mind as to the real question to be considered. I do not know whether these crooked proceedings at the beginning have had anything to do with it, but the characteristic of the present Assembly is certainly an indisposition to take direct hold of anything. Members fence round every question submitted to them, and their decisions are nearly all taken on a false issue. "That line would be pursued, if it were not for something else;" "the soundness of the principle is admitted, but there are reasons for not acting upon it;" these are fair specimens of the Parliamentary ratiocination of the day.

Returning to the tea and sugar duties—what are the arguments against their abolition? It is argued in their favour that they are diffused over a wide surface. Would not that argument be equally strong in support of a tax on newspapers, and far stronger in support of a bread-tax or a window-tax? It is argued in their favour that they fall lightly on the tax-payers. So it may be said of the taxes on knowledge, which, moreover, are optional, in comparison, for, while men must have some beverage to drink, reading is not necessary to their existence. It is argued in favour of these duties, that they are paid equally by all classes. But is it really so? Is not the ability to pay an element of equality in all taxation? And can the tax that takes an equal sum out of the pockets of two men,—one with an income of 5s. a-day, and the other with an income of £100 a-day, be equal in its moral consequences? It is then said that if these duties were repealed, the amount would go to augment the profits of the dealer, and there would be no reduction of price to the consumer. If this were so, what would become of the freetrader's boasted law of competition? And then we are sought to be borne down by ridicule on account of the trifling character of these duties, which no one can feel. But injustice is not less intolerable in small things than in great. And if the injustice is not disproved, the trifling character of the duties is an argument for their repeal, rather than otherwise. In any case, are the duties trifling in character? The amount for 1860 is estimated at £140,000, to a population of, say, 320,000—deducting Queensland. The amount of duties on these articles received in the United Kingdom for 1858, was over £10,000,000, to a population of, say, over 30,000,000. If they are felt in England, they must be felt a little more heavily here.

But the real question is, after all, are these duties imposed on a just principle? I have often heard it said by men for whom I entertain much respect, that our tariff is the fairest in the world. I do not care to go into the question of its relative fairness, but I deny its abstract justness. Let us look into the estimated "ways and means" to be provided by the Customs for the ensuing year. We have the amount of £621,000 thus distributed:—Duty on spirits, £330,000; on wine, £32,000; on ale and beer, £12,000; on tobacco, £95,000; on tea, £45,000; on sugar and molasses, £95,000; on coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, £9500; on opium, £2500. A glance will satisfy any one that the bulk of this money comes out of the smallest pockets; and if we go on through the other estimates we shall find that nearly the whole revenue, except the territorial, is made up from similar sources, while there is no single tax that specially reaches the rich and prosperous, unless we take the nominal fees in the Supreme Court, amounting only to a few thousand pounds. Is a system of taxation like this supported by the famous maxims of Adam Smith? Is it supported by any defensible principle of national morality? I say, unhesitatingly, that it is not, and I defy any man to prove that it is.

Well, if a change is to be made, where can we begin so properly as with these tea and sugar duties? Tea and sugar are "necessaries of life" to the poorer classes of the English people, at home and abroad. So say Mr. Bright and his friends; and so say I. Besides, the consumption of these articles may be taken as a moral thermometer of the virtue and well-being of the people, and, therefore, ought to be encouraged. At the close of the French war, in 1815, the annual consumption of sugar for the whole English people was 15 lbs. per head, and of tea, 1 lb. 6 ozs. per head; as their social condition improved, it gradually rose, till in 1858, it was sugar 35¾ lbs. per head, and tea 2 lbs. 7 ozs. per head.

With this unequal taxation, our Government is one of the most costly in the world. There is no denying the truth of either statement. The expenditure of this colony, including loans for public works, for the year 1858, amounted to nearly £6 per head of the whole population. The expenditure of Canada for 1856 did not amount to 9s. per head. Then, in the expenditure of Canada, we find such items as the following:—Education, £97,514 1s. 6d.; agricultural societies, £17,955 13s. 3d.; militia, £36,107 14s. 11d.; lighthouse service, £27,994 4s. 1d.; sinking fund, £60,808 14s. 5d. We have none corresponding in character and amount. The pension list of Canada is £9820 to a population of over 2,500,000; ours is upwards of £12,000 to a population of not more than 310,000, deducting Queensland. Surely, these facts are sufficiently striking to deserve attention and to suggest the possibility of some reform.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY PARKES.

Sydney, December 31, 1859.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the adhesion of a trio of knights, double ditto of honorables and reverends, I am of opinion that the scheme before the public is not necessary, and that it will not fit on society, and that the gentleman who is forcing the scheme on our country is wrong. I will hazard an opinion against his scheme as detailed in his lecture; but, not being infallible, I may also be wrong.

1st. That we are too apt to listen to and embrace (because too lazy to ponder over the instincts and ways of society) any scheme that offers with a good literature, or paper feasibility, to promote a popular—and acknowledged by all—requirement, if without direct and painstaking trouble to ourselves. But I have yet to learn that the mass of any country can be educated properly but in the spirit of, "As the old cock crows the young one only will learn."

2nd. That the promoter of this scheme cannot name or show in this community an equal number of parents (except in cases caused by death) as is on his published list of committee, who, if they only live up to the requirements of nature and the reasonable and healthful enjoyments of civilised life, are unable and debarred from their earnings being so small, as not to afford their children independently all that amount of education implied in the scheme of Dr. Jenkins.

I think the aid education requires most is, that the quota of men called the "collective wisdom," that deliberates for the good of the country in Macquarie-street, should say with a loud and strong voice what the education suited to the colony is to be; that they should say what training, ability, and amount of acquired knowledge it is necessary for a teacher to have in order to be qualified to impart that education to the youth of the colony; that they should cause schools to be built where necessary; that all persons in a position to pay school fees to do so; that those who are unable (to the satisfaction of the local board) to pay school fees to be taught free; that the parents of all children above eight years of age unable to write their own name and read, say, the history of their country, to be disfranchised and denied the right of voting at all elections; that the tribe of "Arabs," should be taken and sent to a college, to be erected in some suitable part of the interior, and there taught how to become good and useful colonists. If done so, there is little doubt but that the "Arabs" college would be as promising and successful a Government spec as the alpaca purchase. That the deficiency of revenue from the inadequate amount of school fees should be supplemented from the general revenue, and that the tea and sugar tax should remain as now, it being the only equitable and independent tax levied by the State. There is an ample field for industry in this colony for all to be able to contribute to the State the price of the protection and justice they receive.

Yours truly,
SELF-RELIANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your paper "A Man," by a letter dated 19th instant, deprecates the mode of resignation of several gentlemen of the Mudgee and Goulburn Benches; as he appears to have a desire for the public good and justice, I wish to give these few lines in reply, so far as relates to the Goulburn magistracy. First, I beg to extract in substance what "A Man" says, "when an improper appointment is made, and any glaring unfitness in the appointee exists, it will soon expose itself, when no time should be lost by the Bench in making a true unexaggerated representation to the Government of the unfitness of the party, suggesting the desirability of his removal from the commission."

The cause of resignation of the Goulburn Bench is now sufficiently well known—a letter representing Mr. Riley's unfitness, written almost in the words suggested by "A Man," was sent to the Governor-General by a magistrate, with the knowledge of three other magistrates. No regard was paid to this communication beyond its acknowledgment.

Then those Magistrates who were independent, and who alone cared to maintain the integrity and honour of the Bench resigned, not *hastily*, not *petulantly*—their act was matured by the deliberation of some weeks.

"A Man" says, should the unfitness be of any immoral or degrading character, of such a nature as to give rise to reasonable objection to sit in his company, no delicacy ought to prevent an immediate remonstrance, and in plain but respectful language demand of the Government to relieve the Commission at once of his name." A more respectful, and the only legitimate course was adopted by the resignation of the Magistrates; it would be indecorous to have *demanded* of the Government to relieve the Commission of any one—that would have been to dispute the Royal prerogative. Those gentlemen who have resigned are worthy of the public confidence, and it is not just to misrepresent their acts.

With this explanation, I hope their conduct will appear as correct to "A Man" as it does to

ANOTHER MAN.

28th December, 1859.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Some little time since, I was requested to sign a petition in favour of the formation of a municipality at Newtown; and, fully thinking that this great advantage was intended for the benefit of Newtown alone, I gladly signed it. It was not long before I found how much I had been deceived. Newtown, forsooth! must be a thriving locality when its range embraces Botany, Camperdown, Stanmore, Enmore, Canterbury, and Cook's River. Alas for the poor

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
GEORGE KING, Esq.
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
MICHAEL EGAN MURNIN, Esq.
BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.
ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE
ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
ALL the PROFITS belong to the Members.
It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.
BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.
SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.
GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.
PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
LOANS on policies on favourable terms.
CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.
ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.
POLICIES effected by married women are protected gainst the debts and control of their husbands.
THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.
PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and very information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Hunter-street, February 15th, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital £250,000
DIRECTORS:—
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RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.
Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,508 5s. 0d.
The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.
BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d to 6s. 6d. per cent.
BUILDINGS—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
WOODEN BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.
Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.
N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established upwards of half a century.
Subscribed and invested capital, £1,600,000.
Annual income, 170,000, and rapidly increasing.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £200,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 2s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Brick nogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 10s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Age ts, Spring-st

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Barnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.
Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.
RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.
For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 205,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	2½ per cent.
Ditto on	15 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto on	3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto on	6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditt on	12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 259,080
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Bank, under the charge of Mr. T. H. PAIGE, will be OPENED at Maryborough (Wide Bay), on MONDAY next, the 12th instant. By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, Branches of the Bank are now in operation at Kiama, Queanbeyan, and Shoalhaven. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

ORWELL HOUSE, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Lady Principal: MISS MOORE
Studies will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 23rd of January. There are a few VACANCIES for boarders and day pupils.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
"The answering of the first class would have done real credit to students of the more masculine sex, in any college in the world We have no hesitation in adding, that the educational system, pursued at Orwell House, may rightfully claim a precedency for intellectual power, very far over all the private establishments in these colonies, and, for the depth, and variety, and elegance of the education therein imparted. In short, such an examination, it cannot but be obvious, would place this ladies's seminary on an equality with any similar institution, however high, in Europe."—Editorial report of the Christmas examination, in FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, 25th December, 1858.
"The seminary appears to take a higher range of educational instruction than we had reason previously to hope the colony afforded It is gratifying to observe that, while collegiate schools are being established for the training of boys in the more liberal branches of education, the no less important task of instructing the future mothers of the colony in elegant and useful acquirements, is so efficiently taken up by Miss Moore."—Report of ditto in NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, January 1st, 1859.
"Last Tuesday the pupils of Orwell House were publicly examined. Such a straightforward course speaks infinitely more than merely pretentious puffs. The only discriminating test of effective education is, beyond all doubt, the bar of public scrutiny. The drawing-room was almost inconveniently crowded by numbers of our most distinguished citizens. For upwards of five hours the acquirements of three classes were unceasingly and severely tested An expression of wonder and admiration was manifestly prevalent amongst all the company. We could distinctly hear the frequent observation elicited,—that such efforts did real honour to Australia. The profound depths of science and learning were judiciously blended with the more attractive and popular acquirements of the arts Such a perfect programme of education confirms the claims of this establishment to the very highest rank amongst similar institutions in these colonies."—Report of last Christmas examination, in EMPIRE, 22nd December, 1859.
"The examination lasted, without interruption, about six hours. The pupils were rigorously examined in geometry and the working of problems, in some of the more difficult branches of physics and physical astronomy, in the use of the globes, in geography, universal history, chronology, the principles of ancient and modern architecture, the rise and progress of European painting, &c. The examination also embraced French, drawing, and penmanship. The pupils gave a concert, which was well received by the numerous and influential visitors. The result of the examination seemed to give the fullest satisfaction; to none more than the young ladies, who went through the ordeal modestly, but confidently. We cordially congratulate Miss Moore on the success she achieves in her arduous and responsible duties."—Report of ditto in SOUTHERN CROSS, 24th December, 1859.
"The pupils were examined for six hours in the more popularly understood principles of geometry, conic sections, natural philosophy, natural history, and astronomy, with which they appeared quite familiar. The proficiency was next tested on the use of the globes, after which in history (ancient and modern), with the chief eras and dates of chronology, grammatical analysis, architecture, schools of continental painting, in all of which subjects the young ladies evidenced careful instruction. The nature of the British constitution, colonial statistics, French grammar, extemporaneous conversations in French, and translations from Telemachus, constituted a leading feature of the examinations, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The young ladies played several elegant pieces on the piano and flutina, accompanied by singing. The specimens of drawing and penmanship were greatly admired. The spacious rooms of Orwell House were completely crowded with visitors, amongst whom we noticed several clergymen. The answering drew from the audience repeated marks of approbation, and surprise was expressed at the unusual range of study which constituted the subject of the examination."—Report of ditto in FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, 24th December, 1859.

CAMPBELLTOWN SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT.—Conducted by the Reverend JOHN GIBSON.—Campbelltown is beautifully situated, singularly healthy, and easy of access by railway from Sydney.
In this establishment every effort is made to impart a thorough educational training, to develop, as far as practicable, the physical, mental, and moral nature of the pupil. The young gentlemen have all the comforts of a well-regulated home, and the advantages of a garden and paddock.
The classics and the usual branches of a sound and liberal education are taught. Terms, 45 guineas per annum. Washing, one guinea per quarter.
Each young gentleman must bring a knife, fork, and spoon, two pairs of sheets, two blankets, and six towels. No extras.
A quarter's notice, or a quarter's terms will be required on the removal of a pupil.
Referees:—Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., S. C. Kent, Honorable D. Jones, Esq., Dr. Williams, J. R. Houlding.
N.B.—School reopens on January 10th, 1860.

DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL, Pyrmont.—Miss ANDERSON will resume the duties of her School on MONDAY, the 9th of JANUARY, 1860.
Reference: The Rev. Mr. Farrar, Pyrmont.

EDUCATION. — Darling-street, Balmain. — Mrs. WILSON will resume the Duties of her School on MONDAY, the 16th instant

LYCEUM SCHOOL.—School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 4th January. Mr. Creeny's visit to Melbourne has enabled him to secure the services of Mr. Cannon, an efficient teacher of English and Elocution. For cards of terms apply to Mr. CREENY, 77, Bathurst-street.

MRS. HENRY COWPER receives Six Resident Pupils. She endeavours to combine the comforts of home with the advantages to be obtained from a school education. The first professors in attendance. The pupils reassemble MONDAY, January 23, 1860. 18, Wynyard-square.

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY. — Edgeworth-place, Bourke-street. Established 1850. Conducted by Rev. J. R. Huston, A.B., T.C.D.; and efficient Masters.—A select and limited number of boys receive a sound useful education, to qualify them for the various occupation in life, under the personal tuition of the principal.
School will RE-OPEN on the ninth of January.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of Pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

KIAMA.—HEALTH and EDUCATION.—ILLAWARRA HOUSE ACADEMY, KIAMA. (Conducted by Mr. HUSTLER.)—The proprietor of the above Educational Establishment respectfully intimates that on the 1st of January, 1860, he intends (D.V.) REMOVING to the commodious premises which he formerly occupied, known as Mr. Marks' house. The house has undergone a thorough repair, and is peculiarly adapted for the accommodation of boarders, containing as it does six airy bedrooms on the upper floor; thus enabling the proprietor to give each young gentleman a separate bed, and avoiding crowding a number of boys into one room.
Every attention is paid to the moral and educational training of the youths entrusted to the proprietor's care. A good table is provided; habits of cleanliness and order are particularly insisted upon. The young gentlemen have the advantage of sea-bathing and open-air exercise; and every attention is paid to their health.
The house is on an eminence overlooking the ocean, and has a large garden, a portion of which is allotted to each pupil.
This establishment was opened in the spring of 1857, since which time the proprietor has received many flattering testimonials (public and private), to his efficiency as a teacher; and he trusts that his future exertions will procure him an extension of the cordial support he has already received.
Terms, 40 guineas per annum.
Circulars and full particulars may be obtained from Mr. W. ELDRIDGE, York-street, Sydney, who will arrange with parties desirous of sending pupils to Mr. Hustler. Mr. Hustler will be in town himself in the early part of January.
References are kindly permitted to T. J. Jacques, Esq., Registrar-General's Office; W. D. Meares, Esq., Kiama; J. Robb, Esq., Riversdale; S. M'Arthur, Esq., Pyrmont; and many other highly respectable parties.

SENIOR and ABBOTT, 262, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia, beg to announce to the inhabitants of Sydney and suburbs that they have opened, in the above premises, as Dispensing and Family Chemists, where they are determined to give the strictest personal attention to any favours with which they may be entrusted, to employ none but thoroughly qualified assistants, and to use only the purest and most select drugs and preparations, for which purpose they have imported a most replete stock of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations from the celebrated Apothecaries' Company, of London, than which there can be no greater guarantee of purity and excellence. The numerous advantages which they have derived from many years' practical experience in the first dispensing houses in London and provinces enables them to state with confidence that physicians' prescriptions entrusted to them will be dispensed with the most positive accuracy, under the immediate supervision of one of the principals and in compounding family recipes most scrupulous exactness may be relied on. Their miscellaneous preparations for family use will be found of uniform excellence, and especially deserving the notice of heads of families, squatters, and country residents generally.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts: also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend

ROCK SALT.—Ten tons for SALE. EDSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to give notice to his friends and the public that he has this day commenced business as STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, in the city of Sydney, and from many years' experience in the Money Market in London, together with knowledge gained during his long residence here, hopes to be able to execute with efficiency and fidelity all commissions entrusted to him for the sale, or purchase, of Government Securities, or the shares in our banks or other public companies.
The increased amount and growing importance of these investments render it desirable that parties realising, or placing their capital, should be acquainted with all the circumstances which, in the varying conditions of our social progress, modify their value. This aid he will endeavour to supply by constant watchfulness of those events through which the change is effected.
Parties desirous of obtaining money on mortgage of real estate can do so on application, at current rates, according to the nature of the security offered
J. MULLENS, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.
January 2nd.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. E. J. BLAXLAND, of Newington, on the Parramatta River, begs to notify that he has just completed an extensive slaughtering establishment at Newington, and is now prepared to purchase fat cattle and sheep, for which he will give the highest price; he requests, therefore, that all persons having suitable stock for sale will communicate with him as above, and he will at once dispatch a competent person to complete the purchase. Mr. Blaxland's object is to slaughter fat stock both on his own account, and also any that may be entrusted to his disposition, for the regular supply of the Sydney market, in consequence of the sydney slaughter-houses ceasing operation on the 1st of January next; and he begs to inform the settlers of the colony, the wholesale the retail butchers of Sydney, and the public generally, that he has built a commodious and well-shaded steamboat for the safe conveyance of the carcases to the market, which he intends selling by public auction. He will, therefore, hold a sale every morning and evening at a convenient wharf, to be named shortly, and he invites the support of the trade.
The arrangements are so complete for retaining and feeding cattle in his numerous, secure, and well-watered paddocks, comprising 1200 acres, besides slaughtering stock, and the immediate transit of the carcase to Sydney without manual contact, that the meat will be in the highest state of preservation in the hottest weather, and will be ready for sale within two hours after killing.
The capabilities of the establishment will enable Mr. Blaxland to slaughter and deliver seventy bullocks daily, besides sheep, &c.; as the whole business will be under his personal supervision, the greatest advantages will be afforded to the graziers, the butchers, and the public generally.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—S. BENNETT and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have received another parcel of very fine CONGOU TEA, which will be found upon trial to be superior in quality to their first shipment, ex Atalanta, S. B. and Co. embrace this opportunity of thanking their friends for the very liberal support accorded to them in their endeavours to introduce a first-class quality of tea into New South Wales, and solicit every one who appreciates the luxury of fine tea to give them a call at 482, George-street, opposite the Markets. Orders per post promptly attended to.

GENUINE ELECTRO-PLATE, solid silver edges, warranted to wear well for many years.

Cruet frames, with seven cut glass bottles	...	£1	1 0
Liquor dittos, elegant cut glass bottles	...	2	10 0
Table candlesticks, the pair	...	0	15 0
Chamber or piano revolving candlesticks, the pair	...	0	15 0
Snuffers and tray	...	0	10 6
Toast racks	...	0	10 6
Egg frames, with cups and spoons	...	2	0 0
Pickle ditto three cut glass bottles	...	1	10 0
Tea and coffee sets, complete	...	3	10 0
Bread and cake baskets	...	1	10 0
Waiters and salvers	...	0	15 0
Sugar baskets	...	0	15 0
Kettles and stands, with spirit lamps	...	4	4 0
Flower vases, per pair, very elegant	...	1	1 0
Three light branches (pair)	...	4	4 0
Epergne and stands, cut glass dishes	...	5	0 0
Communion sets, complete	...	5	10 0
Best quality electro-plated spoons and forks, in great variety	...		
Table spoons and forks, per dozen	...	2	0 0
Dessert ditto ditto, ditto	...	1	10 0
Tea, mustard, salt, and egg, ditto	...	0	15 0

Nut crackers, 5s.; sugar tongs, 4s.; knife rests, 5s.
SAMUEL DAVIS, watchmaker, &c., 360, George-street, Sydney.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, REMOVED to 283, Pitt-street (one door south from Market-street).—New goods being opened, ex Thomas Campbell, and others to open ex Granite City.
Iron bedsteads, in great variety
Bedding, of every description.
Goods delivered free and fixed.
WILLIAM DEAN, cabinetmaker and upholsterer, late of the City Theatre, Market-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Jason, and on SALE by the undersigned,
Invoices of oilmen's stores
Price's Belmont sperm candles, No. 1
Bass' No. 3 ale, in hogsheads
Taylor's London stout, ditto
Champion's vinegar, in quarter-casks.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

TO LIQUEUR MANUFACTURERS, WINE GROWERS, and others.—For SALE, an Invoice of Flavouring Oils and Tinctures, including ol. cassia, ess. amygdal, tinct. Japonica, tinct. vanille. Apply to Mr. FORREST, Sugar Company's Offices, 264, George-street.

CRICKET.—NOW LANDING
Clapshaw's spring-handle and match bats
Duke's cane-handle bats
Duke's match balls
Leg guards, gloves
Gauntlets, wickets, spike soles.
R. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.

BARRETT'S Anchor TOBACCO, ex Alexander, from New York, for SALE, by DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, the residue of the cargo of TEAS, ex Tell, from Hongkong, of very superior quality, and extra heavy weights. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

EX COLONSAY and Light of the Age, and for SALE by the undersigned—
Batty's salad oil, red herrings
Salmon, sardines, and oysters
Hill and Ledger's jams, bottled fruits
Basket salt, corks
Colman's starch and blue
Middlemarn's saddlery
Galvanised iron buckets
Letchford's vestas, dray covers
Soda ash, 54 per cent.
W. I. rum, Martell's brandy
Byass ale and porter
Allsopp's pale ale, pints and quarts.
DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

ASHDOWN AND CO., ironmongers and General Commission Agents, have on SALE a large assortment of Electro-plated wares of new and elegant designs, comprising—
Tea and coffee services
Urns and swing kettles
Trays, waiters, and cake baskets
Candelabra and branch candlesticks
Cruet, egg, and liqueur frames
Dinner, dessert, and fruit knives
Table and dessert forks and spoons
Ditto ditto tea and egg spoons, &c.
Also,
Drawing and dining-room chandeliers, of various designs
Hall and bracket lamps, various designs, fitted for gas, oil, or candles
And a large stock of general and furnishing ironmongery.

CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.—An excellent opportunity to Realise a Fortune.—For SALE, by private contract, a splendid RUN, without stock, on Myrtle Creek, within a short distance of the rapidly-improving town of Grafton, in the Clarence River district. The station is capable of depasturing from 1000 to 1200 head of cattle, and has a never-failing supply of water.
With the station will be sold—177 acres of purchased land, a portion of which is cleared, fenced, and in cultivation. There are also three large fenced grass paddocks. On the purchased land are the following improvements:—A very large and commodious dwelling-house, containing eight rooms and verandah, kitchen, dairy, store, huts, and other conveniences; a five-stalled stable, good barn, sheds, stockyards, &c., &c.; an excellent garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees.
The above property is situated in one of the most important and improving districts in the colonies; is near Grafton, now in weekly steam communication with Sydney and Newcastle. It is a well known fact that the population of the above district is rapidly increasing, and land and stations rising in value.
This is really a good investment, offering the double advantages of squatting and farming, the produce of which occupations find a ready and profitable sale on the spot. It is an opportunity rarely offered any one of moderate capital, desirous of embarking in pastoral pursuits, with the certainty of acquiring a fortune in a few years.
Price moderate.—Terms, liberal.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. McDONALD, Myrtle Creek, near Grafton; or, to THOMAS CADELL, auctioneer and agent, Campbell's Hill, West Maitland.
December 26.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Bay, 15¾ hands, broken to single and double harness, sound, free from vice, and never having been in a dealer's hands. The above is the property of a gentleman who has no further use for him. Any examination or trial allowed. Address HORSE, HERALD Office.

CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE, bay, 16 hands high. At Mr. MARTYN'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, four WORKING BULLOCKS, with or without new dray: they are in good condition and fit to kill. Any person wanting same can hear of them at Mr. H. CUNNINGHAM'S, King-street.

FOR SALE, the unexpired LEASE, for one year from 1st January, 1860, of the extensive premises known as Walker's Wharf, at present in the occupation of the undersigned. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY for SALE.—The Run of LITTLECOTE, in the Leichhardt District, well grassed and watered, distant about 100 miles from the shipping port on the Fitzroy, comprising Nine Blocks, and capable of depasturing about 40 000 sheep. For particulars of this property and terms, apply to JAMES ARCHER, Esq., Gracemere, Rockhampton, or to DANIEL F. ROBERTS, esq., solicitor, Brisbane.

THRASHING MACHINES. — GARLAND and BINGHAM, agents for the principal manufacturers of English and Scotch agricultural implements, are now landing patent Portable Horse-power Thrashing Machines, on good wooden road wheels, constructed on the most approved principles—strong, light, and easily worked, made expressly for colonial use; also, a great variety of winnowing machines, corn blowers, flour mills, with smutting and dressing machinery; corn-crackers, chaff-cutters, horse-power steel-toothed horse rakes, harrows, &c., &c. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application. 115, York-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Thoroughbred Imported Horse "PIONEER," ex British Merchant.
"Pioneer" is a rich brown; stands 15 hands 3 inches high, immense bone and muscle, four years old, a good constitution, and excellent temper.
He was bred by the Earl of Scarborough; is own brother to "Skirmisher," winner of the Great Northern Handicap in 1857.
Pedigree.—"Pioneer," by "Voltigeur," out of "Gartham," granddam by "Sangar." "Voltigeur," by "Voltaire," out of "Martha Lane."
"Pioneer" is the only "Voltigeur" colt in the colony.
To be seen at MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar.

TO SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, fifty to one hundred head of cart and coaching FILLEYS, from two to six years old, to be delivered about the middle of January, 1860. For particulars pply to Mr. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO COLONISTS AND OTHERS.—Notice of an Important Sale of—
SEVEN TWO-SHEAR LONG-WOOL RAMS.
TWO ENTIRE THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, an ENTIRE PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE CART HORSE, and
THREE PURE-BRED SHORT-HORN BULLS.
Shipped from London, in the ship Aloe, Captain Ferguson, and expected to arrive early in January.
The rams were bred by Mr. John Aylmer, of West Acre, near Swaffham, and his brother, Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of West Dereham, Norfolk.
The sheep are descended from the most approved flocks in England, and are justly celebrated for size and symmetry, which is united with first-rate quality of wool and mutton.
At Mr. Hugh Aylmer's Ram-letting, in August last, and also at Mr. John Aylmer's Ram-letting, similar sheep to those now imported to Sydney realised prices ranging as high as from 30 to 37½ guineas each, the hire for the season only.
The exporter is satisfied that colonists will derive great benefit from crossing their ewes with the rams alluded to; by so doing they would obtain a much larger quantity of wool, and much more valuable flocks of sheep; while the wool from such cross-bred animals would realise in England nearly, if not quite, as much per pound as does the wool now sent there.
It should moreover be borne in mind that in the colonies the carcases of sheep have not only immensely increased in value during the last few years, but must continue to increase with the population, until sheep will be bred more with regard to flesh than wool. Therefore those who get first crosses will obtain the largest profits.
ENTIRE HORSES.
JACK HORNER, late Keystone, is a bright bay, with black points, four years old, and nearly sixteen hands high, possessing fine shape, make, and action; an excellent constitution, and the best blood in England. He is by the celebrated horse Touchstone, out of Blameless, &c., and believed to be capable of winning good stakes, and getting fine stock.
He is winner of the Ludlow Nursery Handicap, in November, 1857, when he was claimed for £500. He was backed for very large sums to win the Chester Cup, last year, but from a dispute did not start.
CLAUDE DU VAL is a brilliant brown black, 3 years old, and is one of the finest horses ever bred in England.
He was bred in 1856, by Colonel Lowther, is upwards of 16 hands high, has large limbs, with immense bone and substance, and capital feet. He is remarkably good tempered, and cannot fail of getting fine stock.
He has never been used as a stallion, having been in training at Newmarket for racing. His pedigree is as follows:—
Claude du Val, bred in 1856, by Rochester, out of Waltawhile, by Sir Isaac out of Rebecca, by Ishmael, her dam Charity, by Tramp, out of Euphrosyne, dam by Shuttle.
YOUNG ENGLAND is a short-legged, well-shaped, powerful animal; 3 years old, and over 16 hands high. Although a very powerful horse, he is active as a pony, and can trot faster than many ponies:—colour: blue roan, or iron grey, with black points.
He is by Young Wonder, a blue roan, who was bred by Mr. Patten, of Sutton, near Abingdon. His dam was a splendid Yorkshire cart mare, of a dark grey colour.
Young Wonder is by Mr. Lifford's celebrated grey horse Champion. Both these horses have proved themselves good stock getters, and are winners of several exhibition prizes.
Experience has shewn that Yorkshire horses are faster walkers, better weavers, and much more generally useful than are heavy-crested Suffolk horses.
The crests of the latter are not only loads for the animals to carry, but indicate very strongly the introduction of Flemish or other foreign blood; while in England it is well known they do not wear well.
(Coate's Herd Book, for September, 1859, vol. 13, page 53.)
COURTIER.—Roan Bull, calved 22nd June, 1858 (15,829). Bred by, and the property of Lord Londesborough Grimston Park. Got by The Squire (17,721), by Emperor (6975). Dam Countess, by the Druid (11,369): g d (Clove,) by De Clorme (9018); g g d (Cleopatra) by Albert (5795); g g g d (Lady Clemence,) by William (5662); g g g g d by Othello (4631); g g g g g d by Juniper (1145); g g g g g g d by Mentor (426); g g g g g g g d by Lancaster (360); g g g g g g g g d by Kirton (346); g g g g g g g g g d by George (276).
(Coate's Herd Book, for September, 1859, Vol. 13, page 5.)
ALBERT.—Roan Bull, calved 23rd June, 1858, (15,564). Bred by, and the property of Lord Londesborough, Grimston Park. Got by The Squire (1712), by Emperor. Dam, (Bridget,) by Senator (8584); g d (Belle,) by Belvedere 2nd (3127); g g d by Belleronhon (3119); g g g d by Kitt (2179), or Waterloo (2816)
Coates' Herd Book for September, 1859, vol. 13, page 148.
LIGHT OF ANOTHER DAY.—Roan bull, calved in April, 1858 (16,373). Bred by Messrs Morton, Skelmergh Hall, the property of Mr. S. Dorning, Little Wardly Hall Got by Bonaparte (14,177). Dam (Harriet 3rd) by Brewster (7847); g d (Harriet 1st) by Tomboy (5494); g g d (Jay) by Rokeby (8502); g g g d (Flora) by Petterd (4685); g g g g d (Snowdrop) by Duke (1933); g g g g g d by Northumberland (464); g g g g g g d by Sayford (403); g g g g g g g d by Lame Bull (358); g g g g g g g g d by Bolingbroke (86).
Particulars of sale will shortly be advertised, and further particulars may be obtained by applying to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge street.

FOR SALE by private contract, the following BULLS, just landed, ex Duncan Dunbar:—
THE MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE, a roan bull, calved 26th April 1858, bred by Messrs. Atkinson, Peepy, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Got by Richard Cœur de Lion, 13,59)
Dam, Mayoress, by Bumper, 10,005
g dam, Gaylass, by Ethelred, 5990
g g dam, Gaiety, by Albert, 5729
g g g dam, Winifred, by Fitz Maurice, 3807
g g g g dam, Wealthy, by Brougham, 1746
g g g g g dam, Lucky, by Marlish, 4375
g g g g g g dam, , by Sir Harry, 1444.
SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, a roan bull, calved February 1858, bred by Thomas Simson, Esq., Blainslie, Lander.
Got by Eak
Dam, Duchess, by Belted Will. 6780
g dam, , by Ajax, 140,68
g g dam, , by Young Hector, 2104
g g g dam, , by Sir Charles, 1440
g g g g dam, by Sir Roland, 1455
g g g g g dam, by a son of Phenomenon, 491
g g g g g g dam, by Irishman, 329.
Eak was got by Liddle, 13,155
Dam, Young Grassy, 5930
g dam Grassy, by Bachelor, 1666
g g dam, a cow of Mr. Crisp's, of Doddington.
Sir William Wallace has won the following prizes:—1st prize, at Haddington; 2nd, at Kelso (the Border Union), forty-four competitors; and 2nd at Durham County Meeting.
On view at G. Martyn's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, where full particulars can be ascertained.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for Sale several valuable Stations, in the Southern and Northern districts. For printed particulars apply at 115, York-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a superior Thrashing Machine, with steam engine, &c., complete; it is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and can be recommended to agriculturists as being one of the finest descriptions ever imported into this colony. For full particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a first-class STATION in the Darling Downs, with about 16,000 sheep. The country is well watered, and abounds with salt bush. For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

STORE BULLOCKS FOR SALE.
1000 delivered on the Logan
250 delivered near Gulligal
500 delivered ditto ditto.
Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1000 BULLOCKS, from two to six years old, delivered on the Logan. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1200 EWES, deliverable near Gayndah in all December, commenced lambing 1st ultimo. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.
1500 ewes, deliverable near Port Curtis
300 maiden ewes and wethers, ditto ditto
700 weaned lambs (of sexes), ditto ditto
1800 wethers, deliverable near Gayndah
1200 ewes, ditto ditto.
4000 ewes, deliverable near Armidale
1800 hoggetts (mixed), ditto ditto.
4200 wethers, deliverable near Armidale
3000 ewes, ditto ditto
1600 hoggetts, ditto ditto.
3000 wethers, deliverable near Aberdeen
1300 ewes, ditto ditto.
3000 wethers deliverable at Black Creek
2000 ewes, ditto ditto.
For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, about 4000 Store Wethers,

100 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Ex Duncan Dunbar, Lochiel, in beautiful condition.
Choice Seasonable Goods,
From the best Manufacturers in England.
For Positive Sale.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock.
Important to Boot and Shoemakers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and the trade generally.
Comprising,
Choice First-class Ladies Boots and Shoes.
Ditto ditto Men's ditto.
Superior made Gentlemen's ditto.
Children's Youth's and Maiden's ditto.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th January, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
100 trunks choice new seasonable boots and shoes, elastic, saddling, webbing, and boot laces, just landed from some of the first London makers, comprising—
GENTLEMEN'S WARE.
Superior enamelled riding boots
Best calf wellingtons
Superior patent dress wellingtons
Calf short wellingtons
Best patent dress wellingtons
Superior calf elastic side boots
Best patent balmoral ditto
Ditto calf blucher ditto
Ditto calf shooting ditto
Stout army ditto
Superior calf cut'd shoes.
LADIES' WARE.
Superior made coloured elastic side boots
Best coloured cashmere boots to lace
Superior kid boots
Leather ditto
Best coloured kid boots.
GIRLS AND CHILDREN'S.
Superior girl's cashmere boots, E.S.
Ditto children's ditto, ditto
Girl's best cloth boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, lace
Children's best cloth boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, lace
Girls' best cashmere boots, E.S.
Children's ditto ditto.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS.
Youths' best calf blucher boots
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Youths' best elastic side boots
Boys' ditto ditto
Youths' superior short wellingtons
Boys' ditto ditto
Youths' nailed lace boots
Boys' ditto ditto, &c.
And every other description, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement. Also,
Elastic sanding, assorted
Boot laces, assorted.
☞ The especial attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above shipment of the best English manufactured goods, the whole of which will be submitted in lots to suit convenience of purchasers, and will be for positive sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Congou and Hyconskin Teas.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following balances of shipments, to close accounts, say—
Ex India,
46 half-chests congou tea.
Ex Atmosphere,
31 chests best congou tea.
Ex Marian Macintyre,
19 half-chests fine congou tea
5 chests hyconskin.
Terms at sale.

Soda Crystals.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 casks best soda crystals, in small packages
Terms at sale.

New Fruits, &c., ex Granite City.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Granite City.
Just landed, in prime condition,
14 bundles sleme raisins
7 cases candied peel, assorted
3 cases, each 30 ¼-drums sultanas
15 barrels fine new Patras currants
10 carroteels ditto ditto
10 barrels red tap ocs
20 barrels superior Carolina table rice.
Terms at sale.

Ginger-Beer, Wine, and Soda-Water Corks.
For positive Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, FRIDAY, 6th instant.

To Ginger-Beer, Soda-Water, and Lemonade Brewers, Wine Bottlers, &c., &c.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
B 241—8 bales, each 100 gross, very superior velvet wine corks
6 bales, each 100, ginger-beer and lemonade ditto.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of Oilmens Stores, Provisions General Groceries, Italian Goods, Fruits, &c., &c.
For Absolute Sale.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the trade generally.
962 Packages Choice New Goods, just landed, in prime condition, ex Granite City.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
962 packages choice new goods, from the celebrated makers Feast and Co., Hill and Ledger's, &c., &c., just landed, ex Granite City.
Comprising
50 cases Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits, assorted
25 cases pints salad oil
35 cases half-pint ditto
10 cases castor oil
20 cases each 3 dozen, Feast's pint onions
10 cases 1lb. jams, assorted
30 cases, each 2 dozen, Feast's quart onions
10 cases, each 6 dozen, assorted sauces
20 cases Feast's royal table vinegar, 1 dozen each
10 cases, each 4 dozen, ½lb. Feast's mustard
10 cases, each 6 dozen, mushroom catsup
15 cases best Harvey sauce
20 cases half-pints raspberry vinegar
20 cases prime new North Wilts cheese
10 cases Wilts bacon, middles
20 cases prime York hams
15 cases, each 16 tins, best Scotch mixtures
20 cases fancy maccaroni, each 12 lbs.
20 cases ditto vermicelli, ditto
10 cases 1-lb. salmon
15 cases 2-lb. ditto
30 cases ½-boxes sardines
10 cases ¼-boxes ditto
20 cases red herrings, very fine
20 cases white ditto, ditto
20 casks pearl barley
2 cases Robinson's groats
25 cases French prunes
25 bags Barcelona nuts
15 cases mustard, in tins, 7 lbs. each
100 boxes prime Sleme raisins
100 boxes best Cape raisins
100 ¼-boxes superior muscatels
5 cases lemon peel
25 cases best Champion's table vinegar
15 barrels new Patras currants
5 carroteels ditto ditto
5 casks shell almonds
25 cases prime Cheshire cheese
50 barrels prime American pork
20 tierces Port Macquarie beef, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale,

Important Sale. Wines, Spirits, Liquors, Ale, and Porter, in prime condition.
Just landed, ex Granite City, from London.
For positive sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, 10th January, at 11 o'clock,
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
Martel's Finest Dark Brandy
Superior Old Cognac, in case
Geneva, J.D.K.Z. and Key
Irish Whiskey
Claret, Sherry, and Port Wine
Burton's Draught Ale
Bottled Ale and Porter
Liquors, &c., &c.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of choice wines, spirits, ale, and porter, &c., full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Fine Dairy and Coarse Liverpool Salt.

Now landing, in good order.

LE. THELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 tons fine dairy Liverpool salt
20 tons coarse Liverpool ditto.
Terms at sale.

Prime Mess Pork
Best Port Macquarrie Beef.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 bales prime American mess pork
17 tierces Port Macquarrie Beef.
Terms at sale.

To Jewellers, General Dealers, Watchmakers, and others.

On WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock.

Stock-in-Trade of Jewellery,
Gold and Silver Lever and Geneva Watches
Gold Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
Gold Curb and Fancy Guard Chains, Studs, &c.
Clocks, Plated Ware, and Fancy Goods.
Fixtures, Glass Cases, &c.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of Alfred Flower, jeweller, Market Buildings, George-street.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of jewellery, plated ware, and fancy goods, fixtures, glass cases, &c.
Terms, cash.

NOTICE.—To Cab Proprietors and others.—The Hanson's cab, chesnut horse, and harness, will be sold at 12 o'clock sharp, in front of Petty's Hotel, Church Hill, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January.
PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers.

TUESDAY, 3rd January.

To Hotel Keepers, Furniture Brokers, Parties Furnishing Cab Proprietors, and others.
The Extensive Furniture, Bar Fittings, Stock-in-Trade, of Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.
Drawing and Dining-room Furniture
Fine-toned semi-cottage Pianoforte, by Cadby, 6⅔ octaves, with all the late improvements
Bedroom Requisites, in great variety
Large Gravely Cooking Stove
Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.
Hansom's Patent Safety Cab, Horse and Harness, will be sold at 12 o'clock, in front of the Hotel.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, known as Petty's Hotel, Church-hill, THIS DAY, the 3rd January, at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the number of lots.
Without reserve,
The furniture and effects, as under,
BAR.
Mahogany counter, pewter top, with six-motion beer engine, seven-motion spirit engine, piping, cedar counter and railing
Pewter measures, decanters, glasses, &c.
Dining tables, circular sideboard
Dining table, with five leaves, chimney glass
Cane-seated chairs, pier glass
Horsehair chairs, spring-seated chairs
Horsehair sofas, cheffoniers
Engravings, oil paintings
Carpets, hearth rugs, fenders, and fireirons
Rocktease
Brilliant toned semi-cottage pianoforte, by Cadby, 6⅔ octaves, with all the recent improvements, music stool to match
Chintz-covered sofas and chairs
Eight-day hall and bracket clocks
Horsehair lounges
Toilette, ornaments, vases, &c.
PLATED WARE, &c.
Plated teaspoons, table spoons, table forks
King's pattern table and dessert spoons, forks, &c.
Dessert knives and forks, in cases, soup ladles, fish slices
Plated waiters, plated cruets, grape scissors
Toast-racks, soup tureens, tea and coffee pots
Plated candlesticks, inkstands
Egg stands, decanter-stands, nutcrackers
Tea and coffee services
China breakfast, dinner, dessert, and tea services
Decanters, wines, hock, claret, and champagnes.
LINEN.
Towels, tablecloths, napkins, pillow-slips, &c.
BEDROOMS—About 20.
Fourpost tubular iron bedsteads
Single iron bedsteads
Hair mattresses, feather beds, hair bolsters
Palliasses, feather pillows, hair pillows
Bedding, a large lot
Washstands and services, toilette tables, glasses
Towel-horses, bedroom carpeting
Chests of drawers.
KITCHEN.
Large size patent Gravely cooking apparatus
Table, chairs
Cooking utensils.
BILLIARD-ROOM.
Billiard board, light, nearly new
Chimney-glass and stove.
STOCK-IN-TRADE.
Wines, spirits, beer, &c.
☞ Well-built hansom patent safety cab
Well-known chesnut horse and harness
Will be sold, at 12 o'clock, in front of the hotel.
And a large lot of sundries.
☞ Catalogues will be ready this day, and the whole of the lots will be sold without reserve, as the lease has expired. The trade and others are requested to be punctual, as there being 320 lots in the catalogue, the auctioneer will begin at sharp 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January.

To Drapers, Slop-sellers, and others.
Invoice of Hyam's Summer Slops.
Without reserve.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
An invoice of Hyam's slops—
Shepherd's plaid coats
Angola ditto ditto
Plaid trousers
Frock coats
Alpaca ditto
Doe trousers
Waistcoats
Quilted vests.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Sale.
107 Packages of General Drapery Goods, Slops, Fancy Goods, &c., now landing from the Coleroon and Jason.

On THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, January 5th and 6th, 1860.
The Sale to commence each day punctually at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, Slop-sellers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed days,
107 packages of choice goods, now landing, ex Coleroon and Jason.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the Harp, just arrived from Hobart Town.
Joists and Quartering
Battens, Palings, and Shingles.

Auction Sale, Flour Company's Wharf, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, THIS DAY, 3rd January, 1860, at half-past 2 o'clock.
The entire cargo of Hobart Town timber, ex Harp, comprising—
Joists and Quartering,
3 x 2—10 to 14 feet long
4 x 2—12 to 16 ditto ditto
5 x 2—12 to 16 ditto ditto
4 x 3—10 to 18 ditto ditto
6 x 2—12 to 18 ditto ditto
Battens,
370 battens, 10 feet
651 ditto, 12 ditto
270 ditto, 13 ditto
251 ditto, 15 ditto
Paling and Shingles,
20,000 5-feet palings
20,000 6-ditto ditto
70,000 shingles. Also,—
An invoice of pine mouldings
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Sale of Boots and Shoes.
Ex Colonsay.
Davies and Sons, and Poole and Co.'s Seasonable and well-assorted Goods.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 5th January, 1860.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, on THURSDAY, 5th January, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
116 trunks boots and shoes, as above.
Particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

☞ To close joint accounts, and preparatory to removing to new premises.
Monster Sale of
Timber and Machinery.

*** 2,865,000 Feet Timber. Also,
Saw Mills, Steam Engine, Flour Mill, &c., &c.
For Positive Sale, by auction, at Walker's Wharf, Lower Port-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1860,
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, on Walker's Wharf, on FRIDAY, 13th January, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The following extensive stock of timber, viz :—
340,000 feet assorted Oregon (the balance of the cargo of the Eli Whitney)
140 000 ditto 1-inch T. and G. white pine
170 000 ditto 2-inch clear pine
100 000 ditto 1½-inch ditto ditto
72,000 ditto 1½-inch ditto ditto
82,000 ditto 1-inch ditto ditto
280 000 ditto 1-inch T. and G. pitch pine
150 000 ditto 1½-inch ditto ditto
30 000 ditto pitch pine deals
52-,000 ditto pitch pine logs
30 000 ditto 1-inch T. and G. Oregon
104.000 ditto shelving, planed both sides
140 000 ditto ½ inch clear pine, planed one side
20,000 ditto shelving boards, planed one side
25.000 ditto 1½ rough clear pine
30 000 ditto 1½ clear, planed both sides
5 000 ditto pitch pine weatherboards, planed one side
40 000 ditto 1½ T. G pitch pine
20,000 ditto pitch pine stepping staff, 1½, 1½, and 2 inch.

And at 4 o'clock prompt,
The most complete combination of machinery ever worked in the colony, and now in full operation at Walker's Wharf, where it may be inspected any day previous to the day of sale. It is capable of being removed to the interior (if required) without delay, at a very slight expense, and comprises
Two bright high pressure portable steam-engines, together 18-horse power
Two circular saw tables
Two tonguing and grooving machines
One grist mill
One Virginia corn-sheller
One corn and cob crusher
One smut machine
One cylindrical chaff-cutter, &c.
Full particulars of the machinery can be obtained on application to the auctioneers, or at Walker's Wharf.
Terms very liberal, at sale.

Cabbage Tree Hats and Boots.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January.

MR. J. F. STAFF will hold his Monthly Sale of Gaol Produce, consisting of the above named articles, at the Stores of Mr. Ainsworth, 109, York-street, at 11 o'clock.

Unreserved Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, January 3rd.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
About 70 packages new and seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, &c., &c., now landing, ex Coleroon and Jason, comprising
Black and coloured moire antiques
Rich fancy silk robes, glaces
Black glaces, and summer cloth mantles
Black silk mantle fringes, fancy buttons
Silk fringes, moss trimmings
Daisy fringes, white and fancy cotton trimmings
Toilet covers, cotton girdles
Furniture damask, white and coloured counterpanes
Ladies' lawn jackets, cambrics
Mantle cloths, flowers, feathers, gloves
Brilliants, drapers, Earlston ginghams
Mohair and shepherds' check dresses
Organdi muslins and balzarine flounced robes
5 4 light ground prints, alpaces
Saxony flannels, dressed bollands
White and grey coutille stays, whisker blonds
Turkey red pockets, spun bandanas
Black Brussels handkerchiefs
Crimean and Scotch twill shirts
Sewed muslin sets, sleeves
Ditto habit shirts, collars, and mantles
Ladies' and children's leghorn hats
Boys' prince arthur collars
White and regatta shirts, W. and R.
Gents' white merino and cotton shirts
Blue serge shirts jumpers
Brown cotton half-hose I.R. brocs
Men's and boys' military cloth caps
Drab shell, black Paris, and mohair hats
Panama and cabbage-tree ditto
Brown drills, moleskins, shepherds' checks
Men's ponges, lawn, and white linen sacs
Ditto summer tweed and alpaca ditto
Ditto black and fancy doe coats
Ditto black and fancy doe trousers
Ditto brown drill, tweed, and duck ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy and shepherds' check ditto
Ditto millers' and drab mole ditto
Men's lawn, tweed, black, and fancy vests
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto ditto
China matting, Berlin wool
Woolpacks, canvas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Oil Paintings and a
Milner's Patent Iron Safe.
To Admirers of the Fine Arts, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 3rd, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A small collection of oil paintings, and
Milner's patent iron safe.
Now on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Final Clearance Sale,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, January 3rd, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The undermentioned goods, to be cleared out without reserve, to be removed from the Rooms immediately after sale,
20 hogsheads draught ale
Toilette glasses and dressers
Bottled beer, bedsteads
Birdcages, combs, gold scales
Soda-water machines
Lot of sundries.
Terms, cash, on the fall of the hammer, if required.

To Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The undermentioned goods—
Assorted sauces, half-pints and pints
Salad oil, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Pickles, pint and quart
Mustards, ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
Oysters, 1 lb. tins
N. W. cheese
Sardines, ¼ and ½
Price's No. 1 belmont candles
Quart vinegar,
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860.

Ninety Boxes of
Price's No. 1 Belmont Candles.
Damaged by sea water.
To Storekeepers, Shippers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Wave of Life, Stuart, from London.
WN—53 boxes Price's No. 1 belmont candles—slightly damaged
37 ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Postponed until THURSDAY.
Household Furniture.
To Furniture Buyers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 5, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Walnut drawing-room suites, covered in velvet pile
Office writing-desk, with pigeon holes complete
Easy chair, covered in blue satin
Rosewood music stand
Dressing-cases, music stools
Hall table, marble washstand
Rolls of chintz, damask curtains
Velvet pile, and fancy paper, china vases
Teapots, china jars
Chinese tables, &c., &c.
On view at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

Hall Lamps, Stained Glass.
Now on View at the Rooms.
To Furnishing Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 5, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A small invoice of hall lamps, comprising an excellent assortment with stain glass, suitable for gas or oil.
No reserve,
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks.
To Warehousemen, Woolbrokers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 bales woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

Price's No. 1 Belmont Candles.

Damaged by sea water.
To Grocers, Speculators, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860, at 11 o'clock punctually,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Granite City, Captain Leask, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
WN—107 boxes No. 1 Belmont candles, slightly damaged
107 ditto ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Postponed to THURSDAY, in consequence of not being landed.

Extensive Auction Sale of very Superior
☞ Panel Doors 6 8 x 2 8, 1¼ 1½ 1¾ inch
Glass ditto
Sashes ditto 8 x 10.
Important.
To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, and others.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on the Wharf, on THURSDAY, January 5, 1860, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
150 panel doors, doubled moulded, 6.8 x 2 8, 1¾ inch
25 ditto ditto 1¾
20 ditto ditto 1¾
11 sash ditto 1¾ glazed
2 bundles sashes 8 x 10.
☞ Further particulars will appear in To-morrow's issue.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
Without the slightest reserve.
THE BELLA VISTA.

A fine Clipper first-class Barque, 178 tons register, but carries 220 tons of Eastern produce, drawing only 8 feet 6 inches water, going right up to the wharf at Melbourne without lightering; possessing the following qualifications :—
Remarkably fast sailing vessel
Staunch and substantially built
Light draught of water, carrying a large cargo for her tonnage
Easy sea going vessel, landing her cargoes without a stain
Sails at a remarkably low expenditure, requiring few hands to work her
In perfect condition in Hull Spars, Gear, &c., &c., &c.
Admirably suited for the Eastern trade, Melbourne, New Zealand, or any port requiring a first-class Packet Ship.
☞ The auctioneer directs the especial attention of the mercantile marine to the unreserved sale of this favourite clipper barque, which has lately arrived from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, being the seventh cargo by the same vessel, all without damage, which of itself is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the vessel.
*** She is now for positive sale. The present is, therefore, an opportunity rarely to be met with of securing a valuable money-making vessel.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 5th January.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt.

TW. BOWDEN has received instructions to submit for positive sale, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
The fine clipper barque Bella Vista, 187 tons register, carries 224 tons of Eastern produce, drawing only 8 feet 6 inches when loaded, and all her sails, gear, stores, boats, standing and running rigging, as she now lies at Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, where a minute inspection is invited prior to day of sale.
The Bella Vista has brought down seven cargoes of sugar from the Mauritius, landing the whole without damage She has made some of the quickest passages on record between Sydney and Mauritius, having lately completed the voyage within three months and a half. She is well found in every respect, having been kept in most yacht-like order, being a pet vessel with her master and owners. She was metaled at Hunter's, twenty months since, with Munts's patent metal, above water-mark, to prevent the possibility of worm.
Her cabin accommodation is very commodious. She has great beam, and is an easy seagoing vessel.
☞ Inventories are in course of preparation.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale by Auction of the valuable Leasehold Premises, in George-street, belonging to the Estate of Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co., on a day to be fixed in a future advertisement.

TW. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the official assignee, J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., to announce the early sale by auction of all those valuable premises, in George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, known as the auction rooms of Rowden and Threlkeld, and the offices adjoining, occupied by Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co., together with the several offices on the first floor, tenanted by Messrs Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Messrs Gould, Levey, and others. At the same time will be sold the interest in three bonded stores at the rear of the Auction Rooms, well known as the City Bonded Warehouse.
This early announcement is made that persons likely to require such premises in the early part of the new year may have the opportunity of choosing one or more of these valuable properties.
☞ Further particulars in a future advertisement.

The new Ketch "Swift."

TW. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th of January, at 11 o'clock,
A new ketch of 30 tons burthen, built by Messrs. Davis, at Brisbane Water, in a very superior manner, of the best hard wood well seasoned. She has only made one trip, and has proved herself to be an easy sea boat as well as a swift vessel.
The auctioneer requests intending purchasers to inspect the vessel and her apparel as she lies in Darling Harbour.
Terms at sale.

An excellent For-and-aft Schooner.

TW. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th January, at 11 o'clock.
A fine fore-and-aft schooner, coasting-built, and in excellent order.
Terms at sale.

Sardines.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City, —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
O.G.M. over D
3 cases ¼-lb. sardines, each 100, much damaged
13 ditto ¼-lb. ditto, each 100, slightly ditto
6 ditto ¼-lb. ditto, each 200, much ditto
15 ditto ¼-lb. ditto, each 200, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

Salad Oil
Mustards
Sardines
Cheese
Muscatels
Raisins
Currants, &c., &c.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 cases quart salad oil
50 ditto 1-lb and ½-lb. mustards
20 ditto assorted sauces
25 ditto ¼-lb. sardines
15 ditto ½-lb ditto
76 ditto cheese
100 ditto Whybrow's pint pickles
10 ditto muscatels, each 12 boxes
20 ditto candied peel
10 carroteels currants
120 boxes raisins
50 casks nuts
100 cases Champion's vinegar
20 ditto bottled fruits
20 sides colonial bacon
30 boxes colonial soap
20 casks soda crystals, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Blucher Boots.
On account of the ship.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Thomas Campbell,
J P&L
§ 290 1 trunk, 84 pairs, youths' bluchers
294 1 ditto, 50 pairs, men's best hip bluchers.
Terms, cash.

Prime Bathurst Cheese.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
176 prime new Bathurst cheeses.
Terms at sale.

☞ Clearance Sale.
On TUESDAY, the 3rd of January, on the premises, Bridge-street, adjoining the large piece of vacant ground, nearly opposite the Royal Exchange.
Household Furniture
Choice framed Coloured Engravings
Portable Stoves
A quantity of Hinges, Screws, Mate ials
Large Carpenter's Bench, and
A variety of Sundries
*** At the Wooden Store, Bridge-stre a w doors of the Star Hotel.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, on the premises, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire stock of household furniture, materials, benches, &c., contained in the Wooden Store, Bridge-street.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1860.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
To Drapers.
To Storekeepers.
New Goods ex
Jason
Duncan Dunbar
Coleroon.
109 Bales and Cases.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd January, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
109 packages seasonable drapery
Clothing, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860.

To Perfumers
To Chemists
To Hairdressers
To Fancy Warehousemen, and the Trade generally.
30 Cases Rimmell's Perfumery.
☞ Last shipment this season.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the agents, to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases Rimmell's perfumery, consisting of
Lavender water, all sizes
Essences
Jockey Club
Bouquet
Empress
New South Wales
Pine apple
Frangipani
Turkish bouquet
Eau de cologne
Tooth powder
Odontine
Violet powder
Rosebud powder
Rice powder
Bandolines
Highly perfumed hair oils, &c., &c.
☞ The auctioneers call the particular attention of intending purchasers to this sale, as it is positively the last shipment for this season, and they are instructed to sell without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Mornington, Captain Dyer.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the stores of Mason, Brothers, New Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, at 11 o'clock,
T in diamond, MB.S. outside,
§ 167—1 case, containing
Malberry and alma assorted ware
168—Malberry and alma assorted ware
194—Purple alma dore corsina plates, twithers, and muffins
196—Malberry and black star assorted ware.
Terms cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
SUET and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Butchers.
Prime Fat Wethers.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Sale Yards, Parramatta Station, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A flock of very superior fat wethers.
☞ The attention of the trade is particularly directed to these sheep, being from the stations of Messrs. Watt and M'Master, and are allowed to be the best sheep in the market.
Terms, cash.

HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST.

VICTORIA-STREET, directly opposite ST. JOHN'S CHURCH RESERVE.
For Positive Sale.
Capital Block of City House property, comprising FOUR WELL-BUILT, COMFORTABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES—Nos. 300, 302, 304, and 306, VICTORIA-STREET.
To be sold in one Block, or separately, to suit Purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated at the corner of VICTORIA and SURRY STREETS, DARLINGHURST, having a frontage of 60 feet by a depth of about 80 feet extending to a lane, giving the houses a convenient back entrance; on the Victoria-street frontage are erected FOUR CAPITAL TWO-STORY FAMILY RESIDENCES, built of brick on stone foundations, with slated roofs.
No. 300, Victoria-street, contains verandah and covered balcony, entrance hall, dining and drawing rooms, two good bed rooms, kitchen and servants' room over, enclosed yard with shed, and well of water fitted with pump, &c
*** The house has only just been completed. The internal fittings include stoves, bells, &c., are very perfect, and finished in a first rate manner, the whole being papered and painted with good taste.
Nos. 304, 304, and 306, VICTORIA-STREET, each contain verandah and balcony, hall, four good rooms, and kitchen; enclosed yards, and well fitted with pump.
*** These three houses have been occupied for a long time by very respectable tenants, and are now bringing in a rental of £164 10s. per annum.
☞ The above block of city house property can be well recommended to capitalists or trustees seeking a safe and PERMANENT INVESTMENT in a choice and IMPROVING FREEHOLD. The houses are healthily situated in one of the highest parts of the favoured locality of Darlinghurst, and from their position, immediately facing the St. John's Church reserve, CANNOT BE BUILT OUT, or have the extensive view they enjoy interfered with. As a letting property they will always command good tenants, and bring in a handsome return on their purchase-money.
Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH'S instructions are positively to effect a sale either together or separately, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property prior to the above date.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BOTANY-STREET.

Those well-known BUSINESS PREMISES and DWELLING-HOUSE on the east side of Botany-street, near the Toll-bar, and now in the occupation of Mr. Andrews, draper.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the east side of Botany-street, to which it has a frontage of twenty-five feet, upon which are erected a HANDSOME DRAPER'S SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, &c., yard, and good well of water.
*** The above premises are in capital order. The shop is large and convenient, well situated in a busy neighbourhood, and commands an excellent business. It is now occupied by Mr. ANDREWS on a short lease, at the rate of £65 per annum.
☞ There is a good established business attached to the property, which, together with the first-rate position, much enhances its value.
Parties seeking a permanent and improving investment in a most eligible position will do well to inspect the above prior to the sale.
Terms at sale,

Postponed from 23rd December.
MARANOA DISTRICT.
UNSTOCKED STATIONS.

Six splendid Blocks of Grazing Land, situated on the Maranoa River, a few miles above its junction with the BALONNE, and adjoining the well-known WAGOO Run.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY 9th January, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Six splendid blocks of country, on the Maranoa River, viz.—

DESIDERATUM	CASHMERE
GLENLYON	CHESTERFIELD
CYPRESS VALE	CLEARWATER.

These magnificent blocks ADJOIN EACH OTHER, and are situated three on either side of the MARANOA RIVER, a few miles above its junction with the BALONNE; they each contain about twenty-five square miles of first-rate sound country, being fine open box forest, WELL GRASSED, with PLENTY of SALT BUSH, and ABUNDANCE of WATER, forming collectively a really MAGNIFICENT GRAZING PROPERTY, possessing LARGE CARRYING CAPABILITIES, for either CATTLE or SHEEP.
☞ These blocks have been selected by one of the most experienced and practical squatters of the northern districts, and it need only be mentioned that they are bounded on the north by Messrs IRVING, LANG, and HUNTER'S block, LOWER MARANOA. No. 3; and on the south by WAGOO, a run lately sold to Mr. HUSKINSON for £2500; and on the east and west by unoccupied country,—to ensure particular attention from capitalists and others looking for new country in the above locality, and which is now fast being stocked.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE.
SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.
13½ Acres, adjoining Bellevue, the residence of George Talbot, Esq.
VAUCLUSE—SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
16 Acres, at the junction of the new and old roads.
MANLY COVE.
45 Acres, portion of land sold by Mr. Hebblewhite in 1838.
TOWN OF QUEANBEYAN.
Allotments No. 1 and 12 of section 3
TOWN OF BROULEE.
10 Acres near the town, being lots 1 to 20, of section 28.
TERMS—One-third cash; residue may remain secured on

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BALMORAL.

(*From the Times, September* 26.)

On Thursday last, the presidents of sections, members of committee, and distinguished visitors of the British Association paid a visit to Balmoral, on the invitation of her Majesty the Queen.

The party, to the number of 200, left Aberdeen by special train at 6 o'clock in the morning, and travelled by omnibuses and coaches from the Banchory station of the Deeside Railway to the Palace grounds. The morning was cold but clear, and occasional showers fell, but in the afternoon there was a favourable change.

At half-past 1 o'clock the visitors drove up the avenue of Balmoral, and the scene was well fitted to compensate for their weary journey. In front of the west wing of the Palace, arrangements were made for an exhibition of Highland games. Every knoll had its flagstaff and banner, and the green lawn was laid out for the Highland clans, who were to occupy three sides of a square. Tents were placed at intervals, and a large marquee, elegantly carpeted, was set apart for the accommodation of the guests. On the green terrace, in front of the Palace, and facing the square, sofas were set for the Court. A platform was erected immediately opposite the seats of the Royal Family for the dancers, and the Queen's piper had his place in due time to give music to the dance.

At two o'clock the clans arrived, and consisted of the Farquharson men, the Duff men, and the Forbes men, under their chiefs, dressed in the Highland garb, and carrying their insignia of clanship. Placed in order, the rear was filled in by spectators, consisting chiefly of the tenantry of the district, the members of the Association being for the most part accommodated on the lawn. At 3 o'clock the Queen left the Palace and walked to the front, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the other children of the Royal Family now at Balmoral. The Duke of Brabant, the Earl of Elgin, Lord John Russell, and the members of the Royal Household accompanied the Queen Her Majesty was received with loud cheers, and on her being seated the games proceeded. They consisted chiefly of the usual course of tossing the caber, throwing the hammer, foot racing, and dancing; and although the exhibition formed a novel contrast to what had been witnessed in Aberdeen, yet Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir David Brewster, Sir John Bowring, Lord Chancellor Napier, and other distinguished visitors and *savans* enjoyed the amusement. The Queen recognised Professor Owen, who, with Sir R. Murchison and Mr. Secretary Phillips, had also the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening; but beyond this no formal notice was taken of the visitors. The Queen awarded prizes to the successful competitors, and at half-past four o'clock the Court left the grounds.

The visitors now retired to the ball-room, where an elegant luncheon was served, and where every comfort they could desire had been provided for them. At half-past five they left Balmoral and arrived at Aberdeen at a quarter to one, having thus, in one day, performed a journey of one hundred miles, witnessed an exhibition of Highland games, and received a hearty welcome from the Queen in her mountain home.

Veneer-printing.—The fibre of the American knife-cut veneers is less tenacious than in veneers cut by the saw, especially in maple woods, the eyes of the maple falling out. Some four years ago Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Goater and Taylor, wholesale manufacturers, veneer-cutters, and printers, of London and Nottingham, invented a method of using the knife in the cutting of veneers, so as to remove the objection raised against the American process. By Mr. Taylor's process veneers can be cut from any kind of wood without injury to the fibre, as thin as paper, and a mile in length, provided the tree is large enough. Maple, too, can be cut without injury to the eyes. In thickness the saw-cut veneers range about sixteen to the inch, whereas by Taylor's process the best woods can be cut at the rate of thirty to the inch, and the inferior woods as high as one hundred. The enormous saving thus effected in the consumption of wood, more particularly in the common sorts, such as the horse-chesnut, poplar, aspen, American birch, plane, or cedar, induced Messrs. Goater and Taylor to consider whether their veneers could not be employed practically and cheaply in the manufacture of furniture and the decoration of houses, notwithstanding the comparative lack of richness of colour and grain in the woods mentioned. Besides, the woods mostly required being of English growth, they could be obtained at much cheaper rates than foreign woods. After much thought and many experiments, Messrs. Goater and Taylor fell upon a method of printing and embossing all kinds of veneers, specimens of which have been submitted to us. The veneers are cut into sheets, of the required size and form, and are subjected to a heavy pressure, which flattens them; they are then, without any further preparation,—the veneer itself being sufficiently smooth when it comes from the knife,—placed under the printing press. By this process the most beautiful and costly woods can be imitated, and not only woods, but the most elegant and chaste designs may be transferred to the veneer. Wood engravings, portraits, or indeed anything which can be put on paper, can be put on these paper-like sheets of wood; with this further advantage, that the veneers can be french-polished, and the impressions are rendered everlasting. Even colours can be printed on them in the most beautiful manner. The process can be applied in imitation of Tunbridge ware, or marqueterie, baffling the best judges to detect the imitation. The various applications of this clever invention are so many that space prevents our doing more than alluding to them. It will be sufficient to say that for cabinet-work, work-boxes, tables, bed-finishings, comb-backs, cards, colour-boxes, pianofortes, panelling for doors, shutters, panelling for rooms, and also wherever deal is now used in interior fittings, these veneers can be applied with greater and more lasting effect. Messrs. Goater and Taylor say that a room could be fitted up with doors and window-shutters as cheaply by their process, as if it were done in the ordinary way and painted. Marqueterie table-tops can be produced for four shillings which now cost from two to three pounds. A room "papered" with these veneers in panelling would cost a trifle more in the beginning, but would more than repay itself in a few years, because it would not be necessary to repaper the room; and meanwhile there would be a great gain in beauty of appearance, and in cleanliness. The embossing, too, is done so artistically, with so sharp an outline, that, in all brown woods, the raised parts look as if they were carved. The embossed veneers are designed for book covers, for panelling, and many other purposes.—*Spectator.*

Fire-escape.—The introduction of a stone stairs, with an iron girder or two, and compo skirtings, has been held for long time past to constitute a "fire-proof house." This is particularly the case in second-rate houses. That such fittings partially prevent the spreading of fire there can be no doubt; but that their introduction does not render a house fireproof is equally clear. The majority of the houses of London are neither fireproof nor are they provided with any tangible mode of escape for the inmates in case of fire. There is, to be sure, the man-hole in the attic ceiling; but too frequently the ladder to gain it is to be found in the coal-cellar. Why should such a state of things exist, when inventions, like Mr. Grestrex's, the photographer of Regent-street Quadrant, can be applied with little additional cost to the original outlay in the building of a house? His invention consists of a vertical shaft or recess from the base to the attic, built in the party-wall, alongside of the chimney breast, or in any other convenient portion of the house. The front part of the shaft is bricked up, so as to form part of the inner wall, leaving sufficient space in the shaft to admit a full-grown person to pass up or down without inconvenience by means of an iron ladder fixed to the wall. In order that the inmates may gain admittance to the shaft in case of fire, in each room is a fire-proof door opening into the shaft. These doors are of sheet-iron, double, and stuffed with sand or other non-conducting material. The doors being air-tight and closing with a spring, it is impossible that either fire or smoke can find its way into the shaft. The shaft has an outlet at the top and at the bottom, by a channel passing through through the area under the pavement. For the outlet there is a flap like a coal-plate in the pavement. The shaft can be used for other purposes than that of escape: the firemen can pass their hose up it by means of pieces of tale in the doors, they can see where the fire is, and play the water accordingly. Gas and water pipes can be carried up the shaft. A bell from the street conveys communication to the inmates, warning them of fire, and inviting them to fly to the shaft. A tablet is placed over the bell-handle, secured by a lock; and to prevent annoyance by the wanton pulling of the bell, a master-key to the tablet would be left at the nearest police station. An extra expense would be incurred in the erection of a house with this invention; but when it is known that the safety of the whole household, and probably a whole neighbourhood, is the result, the expense is soon counterbalanced. Houses already erected can have the invention applied, by simply running up the shaft to the back wall. To those who take an interest in the saving of life, Mr. Grestrex's invention will be hailed with delight; and we are sure that to such persons he will be pleased to exhibit it.—*Spectator.*

Miss Martineau on the Registrar-General's Report.—The Report tells us that twenty in a hundred of the deaths in England, in 1857, were from "constitutional disease," by far the largest proportion being from some form of scrofulous affection, and especially consumption. No less than 58,320 persons died of consumption in England in 1857. But double the number died of diseases for which want of cleanliness and good diet are mainly answerable. As to personal cleanliness, we will only say one thing: that very few persons seem to be aware, even after all that the Combes have written, what the precise consequences are of the skin not being thoroughly washed and rubbed every day. It is not enough to say or suppose that people feel refreshed and invigorated by bathing; for mere bathing—a mere plunge into the Serpentine, or the sea—or any other bath—does not answer the purpose of thorough ablution. We ought to know the process by which disease follows a loaded skin. It is simply that the skin ought to carry off several pounds a day of the waste of the body; and if it is so choked as to be unable to do this, the work is thrown upon the interior organs, which have quite enough work of their own to do. Hence come internal inflammations, disorders, and decay.—*Once a Week.*

Hatred towards the Lurcher.—Possessing many of the elements of the sheep-dog, but employed for different purposes, the lurcher has fallen into great disrepute, being seldom seen as the companion of respectable persons. It is bred from the greyhound and sheep-dog, and is supposed to be most valuable when its parents are the rough Scotch greyhound and the Scotch colley. It is a matter of some regret that the dog should bear so bad a charater, as it is a remarkably handsome animal, combining the best attributes of both parents, and being equally eminent in speed, scent, and intelligence. As, however, it is usually the companion of poachers and other disreputable characters, the gamekeeper bears a deadly hatred towards the lurcher, and is sure to shoot the poor animal, at the earliest opportunity. For this conduct there is some pretext, as the creature is so admirably adapted for the pursuit and capture of game that a single poacher is enabled, by the aid of his four-legged assistant, to secure at least twice as much game as could be taken by any two men without the help of the dog. The punishment generally falls on the wrong shoulders is proverbially true, and holds good in the present instance. For the poor dog is only doing his duty when he is engaged in marking or capturing game, and ought not to be subjected to the penalty of wounds or death for obeying the order which he has received. If any one is to be punished, the penalty ought to fall on the master, and not on his dog, which is only acting under his order, and carrying out his intentions.—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, by the Reverend J. G. Wood.*

The Wheat Crop.—Most of the wheat has been got in, and the yield is most prolific. Many have averaged forty bushels to the acre, and the ears are as plump and fine as could be desired. We question if wheat equal to that of Clarence growth could be exhibited in Australia, and certainly our farmers need not fear comparison with any part of the world. It was long asserted that our climate was unsuited to the growth of wheat, but in this as in a great many other things experience has proved the folly of such belief. Messrs. Elliott, Porter, and Co., are about to erect a flour mill, and a steam flour mill is also to be added to the Kirchnerstadt Works. With these in operation, we have no doubt our farmers will meet with a certain market for their produce either from the settlers on the rivers or at the diggings. We trust that another year will see us entirely independent of foreign supplies for our flour.—*Clarence Examiner.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM OTTO, coach-painter, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral—the procession to move from his late residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES STANDS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Daughter SUSAN, to move from his residence, 38, Park-street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock. R. STEWART, undertaker.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL of ARTS.—Tickets for the ensuing year are now ready for delivery. Terms: Annual, £1; half-yearly, 10s.; quarterly, 5s. Members are offered the following advantages:

Admission to the reading-room, which is open daily from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m., and is well supplied with colonial English, Irish, Scotch, American, French and German newspapers and Magazines.

The use of a circulating library of upwards of 7000 vols. of well-selected works

Admission to lectures, given weekly during the winter season, with the privilege of introducing two ladies to each lecture.

Admission to various classes, some gratuitous.

The Library will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, for the circulation of books to members.

MRS. SMITH'S School duties will be resumed on MONDAY, January 16th. 108, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. CANE'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Stanley-st. The duties will be RESUMED January 9th.

MR. CANE'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Stanley-st. The duties will be RESUMED January 9th.

MISS HARRIS' Select BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Devonshire-terrace, William-street. The pupils of this establishment will resume their studies on MONDAY, 16th instant.

MRS. CHAUNCY'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, No. 129, Elizabeth-street South.

Mrs. Chauncy has also, in a separate apartment, a preparatory school for little boys under nine years of age. Terms, £1 1s. per quarter.

The success that has attended Mrs. Chauncy's educational endeavours is well known to many families of respectability in this and the other Australian colonies, and to the truth of which her former young pupils, as well as those young ladies now under her care, will bear ample testimony.

Mrs. Chauncy will be happy to receive her pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January.

THE DUTIES of Miss THOMPSON'S Establishment will be resumed January 16th. Efficient teachers in attendance for the various accomplishments. Vacancies for boarders. Eliza-place, Point Piper Road.

A YOUNG LADY, who undertakes to instruct in English, Music, French, and the art of Wax Flower Making, would teach an hour or two daily where her services would be considered an equavalent for her board. Address L. R., Post Office.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the BOXES left in my charge, unless claimed and paid for on or before the 10th of February next, the same will be sold by auction, to defray expenses due thereon. And also that Boxes left in my charge for safe keeping (without any dues thereon), are left in the care of Mr. OELRICH, cabinet-maker, Castlereagh-street, near the Prince of Wales Theatre, where the same can be claimed. After this notice I shall not be responsible for the same, as I am about to proceed to Europe. C. FISCHER, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. 2nd January, 1860.

ALL DEBTS and CLAIMS due to me are requested to be PAID within a fortnight from this date; in default thereof proceedings will be immediately commenced to enforce the same. C. FISCHER, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. January 2nd, 1860.

ALL DEBTS, DUES, CLAIMS, and demands against me are required to be SENT IN, in order that the same may be put in a proper train for payment. C. FISCHER, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street. January 2.

PETER J. WOOD, Government Surveyor, late of Armidale, New England. All persons are informed that any ACCOUNTS against this gentleman, or cheques drawn upon the Armidale Bank, will be paid on presentation to ARTHUR F. WOOD, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

NOTICE.—To CONSTABLES, POUNDKEEPERS and Others.—Ten Pounds (£10) Reward.—STOLEN or STRAYED from Belar, one mouse-coloured PONY, branded 8 over ☐ near shoulder, 257 under saddle off side. The above reward will be given, if stolen, and £2 if strayed, on delivery to Mr. PARSONS, Belar; or to Mr. D. SUTHERLAND, Murrurundi.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from a paddock near Singleton, on Monday, 19th current, a bright bay saddle HORSE, stands about 15¼ hands; white off fore foot, slight white ring on near fore foot, snip on nose, brand CB in cypher on off shoulder. Deliver at Hewitt's Hotel, Singleton, with certified outlay.

FOR 1860.—Letts' Diaries, a full variety from 9d. upwards. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

SOPHISMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Shortly will be published, at COST PRICE (estimated at 3s.), SOPHISMES ECONOMIQUES. By Frederick Bastiat, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by the Rev. John West. Subscribers' names (stating number of copies) to be addressed J. W., Herald Office.

ILLUSTRATED COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1860. One shilling, post free, 1s. 3d.; with signals, coloured, 1s. 6d.; post free 1s. 9d.

Neatly framed, in polished cedar, 12s. 6d.. or mounted in mill board, 5s.

Storekeepers supplied.

The postage of a dozen almanacs is only 1s, 9d.

J. R. CLARKE, puplisher, 356, George-street.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, 29, Cowper-terrace, Church hill.—Miss FREEMAN will have vacancies for a few additional pupils after the Christmas holidays. School will RE-OPEN JANUARY 11.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, Armidale.—JOSEPH SCHOLES begs to inform travellers and residents in the Northern Districts that the New England Hotel has recently undergone a thorough painting and refurnishing, and gentlemen will find the accommodation equal, if not superior, to any hotel in the district. The beds are clean and free from vermin.

The "cuisine" is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Scholes. The stock of wines, spirits, draught and bottled ales and porters are of the most approved brands.

The stables are not equalled. The supply of hay, maize, oats, and bran is always plentiful, and a good ostler.

Joseph Scholes has lately fenced in some extra paddocks, which are secure, with plenty of grass and water.

Yards and paddocks for travelling stock.

Hay, maize, oats, and bran for SALE.

Diggers, shepherds, and others will meet with the best of entertainment, at moderate charges.

A good dinner every day at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH SCHOLES, New England, Armidale.

PASTURE! PASTURE! PASTURE!—Excellent feed for Horses or Cattle may be had at Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool. Charges by the week for—

Horses, if less than ten ..... 2s. 0d. each
Ditto, if more than ten ..... 1s. 6d. each
Cattle, if less than ten ..... 1s. 0d. each
Ditto. if more than ten ..... 0s. 9d. each

Apply to the Overseer.

Also, TO LET, a capital forty-acre FARM. A lease of five years can be given. Rent moderate

GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR.

Macquarie Fields, January 2nd.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily, at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—WIGS.—Wigs, Ladies' Fronts, Coronets and Frizzets, very cheap; also Gentlemen's Wigs and Scalps, very very cheap, which will assimilate to parties' former appearance, made by Burnett himself; far exceed all imported. Children's circle combs, tortoiseshell, buffalo, and indiarubber. Oils and essences of every description. Also, Burnett's Hair Restorative, called Burnett's Blochrine, or Life of Hair, on SALE, at STEPHEN BURNETT'S, ladies' and gentlemen's practical hairdresser, perfumer, &c., No. 143, Old South Head Road.

JOHN ROBERTSON'S Coach Manufactory, 483 and 489, Pitt-street South, Sydney, solicits an inspection from persons in the interior visiting Sydney. His show rooms are extensive and replete with every kind of vehicle from the four-in-hand drag to the comfortable family sociable. His manufactory comprises the largest assortment of manufactured materials in the colony; this circumstance enables J. R. to warrant every article of his own make, as he is never driven to the use of unseasoned materials whether imported or colonially made. The trade and public supplied with every article connected with the business. Country orders punctually attended to. Gig harness, silver and brass-mounted; cab and spring cart harness, silver and brass-mounted, from the best London makers.

QUICKSILVER.—For SALE, by the undersigned—to arrive by the November overland mail—20 bottles quicksilver. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the cargo of the Fidus, consisting of bright counters and crystals. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

AXE HANDLES, for SALE by the undersigned, ex Wanderer. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO, ex Alexander, from New York, on SALE by the undersigned.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

AMERICAN BROOMS for SALE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

TO MANUFACTURERS and LARGE CONSUMERS OF WATER.—The undersigned have for SALE, Siemen's Patent Water METRES, sizes from ½ to 1½ inch. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

JUST ARRIVED, per Colonsay, and FOR SALE, by the undersigned—50 hogsheads Bass' PALE ALE. LAMB, PARBURY and CO.

SLATES, 100,000, cheap; plaster; Roman and Portland cement. City Plaster and Cement Store.

FLAGGING; Marble, Swiss and American; Oven Tiles, Fire Bricks—cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Calcutta Lines, assorted sizes, just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, and others.—The undersigned, being about to give up Business, would be glad to treat with any person wishing to carry on the IRONMONGERY TRADE. The stock is well assorted with goods suitable for the town and country trade, wholesale and retail.

The situation of the premises is not to be equalled, and, being expressly built for the carrying on the Bar Iron and Ironmongery Trade, is fitted up in the most convenient manner.

A lease will be given, on advantageous terms, for any period of time required.

C. F. EDWARDS, Ironmonger, 598 and 600, George-street South.

ENGINEERS' STORES for SALE—
¾ and ¾ rivets
⅞, ¾, and ½ inch bolts, nuts, and washers
Vulcanized india-rubber, ⅛, ¼ inch, ⅜, ½, ¾ of an inch thick
Boiler-covering felt
Patent engine-packing, all sizes
Tube brushes and ash buckets
Cast steel hand hammers and chisels
1 water-guage with steam whistle
1 force pump, and sundries.
HALLIDAY, LAING, and MORISON, Engineers Erskine-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have FOR SALE, ex late arrivals—
Nicholl and Co.'s No. 3 ale
Goding and Co.'s ditto
Hoare's, Goding's, and Nicholl's XX stout
Ryass' bottled ale and porter, new label
Fine sparkling champagne, superior clarets
Port and sherry wines, strong and 11 o.p. Demerara rum
Martell's and Hennessey's brandy, &c.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FRENCH GOODS, ex Mail Ship Columbian.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SIMMONDS, and CO. have received by the above named vessel a very choice selection of novelties, just introduced in Paris, a few of which they have much pleasure in enumerating.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Barre silk	Striped glace
Satin stripe	Bayadere tagone
Broquet	Mataliase
Rich flounced robes	Grenadine robes.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Honiton collars	Gauntlet sets
Honiton sets	Chemesettes sets
Real lace crowns	Coiffures
Real lace falls	Real lace lappets
Lappet falls	Maltese crowns
Lesse gauze	Ladies' ties.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Gros grain ribbon	Brochi
Chêne	Velour
Rich fancy lutes	Terry velvets.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Thread ride gloves	Archery gloves
French kid pinked tops	Josephines.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A choice variety of materials for manufacturing ralte Velours, terry velvets, &c.

The whole of the above mentioned goods are now open and ready for inspection.

THOMSON, SIMMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

N.B.—The Mataliss trimmings quite new, two guineas per yard.

EX GRANITE CITY.—THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have THIS DAY opened the following novelties for gentlemen's wear—

TIES.—Marineau, gauze, lace, grenadine, Sydenham and Oxford stripe; also all the new styles in MAUVE.

GLOVES.—Dent, System, Jouvin kid, taffeta, Lisle, zephyr, Oxford and Cambridge union.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Real India bandannas, surats, pongee, soubadahr, French cambric, ditto bordered.

HATS.—Mohair and willow, extremely light; Christy's, Townend's, and Gaines's finest Paris nape.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Overland trunks and portable drawers, India gauze undercloathing, pajamas, light flannel suits, and every requisite for intending tourists.

BRASS CORNICE POLES.—The undersigned have just opened two cases of very superior Brass Cornice Poles, varying from 5 feet 3 inches to 6 feet in length. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg leave to tender their most respectful thanks to their customers and the public generally for the large patronage and still greater indulgence accorded to them during the time they have been selling off. They have now great pleasure in stating that arrangements have been made to enable them to continue the SALE during the month of JANUARY, and that the whole of their present stock, amounting to £6000, together with fifteen cases of new goods (ex late arrivals), purposely held in reserve, will be brought forward for this sale. The premises will be closed Tuesday for the purpose of still further reducing the present, and opening and marking the new stock. Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. Expiration of the Lease of Victoria House, Pitt-street.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES beg to inform their customers, and the public generally, that in consequence of their partnership expiring next month, they have determined upon offering for sale the whole of their valuable and extensive stock, amounting to upwards of £60,000 (sixty thousand pounds), at a considerable reduction, viz., 25 per cent. discount for CASH only, in order that they may have an equitable partnership settlement by that date.

F. W. and G., in making this announcement, deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the above; but merely assure the public that this is a BONA FIDE CASH SALE, in order to wind up the partnership; and they would also observe, that it but very seldom happens that such a CHEAP and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK is submitted at such a SACRIFICE.

N. B.—The premises will be CLOSED, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 3rd, in order to re-mark the stock.

Victoria House, Pitt-street, 2nd January, 1860.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We beg respectfully to inform our numerous customers that, in consequence of our immediate dissolution of Partnership, we are compelled to discontinue giving credit from this date, and we earnestly request that all parties indebted to us will settle their respective accounts without delay. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-street. 2nd January.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—Important Announcement.—WILLIAM PRICE begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, both town and country, that in order to keep pace with the daily increasing mania of

SELLING OFF,

he is now submitting a large selection of new, choice, and seasonable goods, consisting of

Silks	Ribbons
Shawls	Hosiery
Mantles	Bonnets
Dresses	Steel and
Prints	Horsehair petticoats.

The whole of which are being offered at such prices as MUST convince the most sceptical that this is really a

BONA FIDE SALE

of cheap and useful drapery.

La Ville de Paris, 342, George-street.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! THIS DAY, at "La Ville de Paris" 342, George-street.

FRENCH CHINTZ Balzarines, all pure wool, small patterns, two cases at 4½d. per yard, usual price 10½d. Flounced balzarine robes, long lengths, 18 yards, reduced to 7s. 11d., usual price 12s. 9d.

Mantles, Bonnets, and new parasols, at one-half the usual prices.

French cambric handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, with broad borders, from 5s. 9d. the half-dozen.

WILLIAM PRICE, "La Ville de Paris."

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 330, George-street, next Post Office.—In again calling the attention of their numerous friends and the public in general to the removal of their large and newly arrived stock to those gigantic and splendid stores and shop on the premises George-street, next Post Office, Messrs. CHISHOLM and CO. beg most respectfully to return thanks for past favours during their long and well supported Clearing-out Sale of Bargains, and now solicit a visit of inspection over the new premises, and their newly imported stock of

Drapery, in an endless variety
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Silks, velvets, ribbons, &c.
Woollens, a splendid assortment
Ready-made clothing
Home furnishing
Carpets, rugs of all descriptions
Tailoring, by first cutters
Millinery, cloak, and mantle-making, by first-rate hands.

COLONIAL TWEED,—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.

Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street, Sydney.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, in octaves and kegs of 9 gallons, in and out of bond; also Kinahan's Dublin LL (wood and bottle). SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 4, Bligh-st., near Hunter-st., and next Union Club.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, Milkmen, and others.—To be SOLD or LET, a HOUSE containing four rooms, with necessary outbuildings, and three acres of land, in first-rate condition, situate on the Botany Road, next to the Salutation Inn. Apply on the premises.

TIMBER!—New Year!!—A reduction in the price of every description of colonial and imported timber, rough and dressed. Also in doors and sashes, and skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, shingles, laths, palings, ladders, pickets, posts and rails, French lights, &c. N B.—Wholesale and retail. ☞ The powerful and varied machinery at these mills will be at work in a few days, when the cheapness of production will enable a further reduction in prices to be made. *.* In all cases a very liberal discount will be made to the trade. H. MOON, Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street.

WOODEN HOUSES, and Manufactures in wood generally. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

CASE FACTORY.—Wine and Packing Cases. Soap and Candle Boxes. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

MILK.—For SALE, forty quarts of Pure Milk per diem. Apply 103, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE.—A strong second-hand MILK CART, adapted for town use. 103, Parramatta-street.

A SPLENDID PONY PHAETON, COB, and Harness complete; warranted cob—quiet, fit for a lady to drive or ride. C. FISCHER, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

BELLAMBI COALS.—The undersigned, Agents for the SALE of the Bellambi Coals, are now prepared to supply them to any extent, by the cargo afloat or in small quantities (not less than ten tons), from Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

MINMI COALS.—The undersigned, agent for the above, is prepared to deliver them in any quantity, either at Newcastle, Sydney, or surrounding colonies, at current rates. T. G. SAWKINS, Great Hall, Exchange

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A. COMPANY'S best screened Coals, Cut-up Firewood, and Lime of the strongest and best description, all at reduced prices E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf, and Lime-street Wharf.

BOYS WANTED.—ADDISON, Empire Branch Office, 413, George-street.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.—Wanted to purchase any quantity. Apply 64, South Head Road.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT for Country. FOSS, SON, and CO., Pitt-st.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Required a MANAGER for the above named Company; a person of good qualifications, thoroughly competent, and with previous experience in the business of a steam company will be preferred. Applications will be received until 3 o'clock p m., TUESDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1860, addressed to

L. BARBER, secretary.

Company's Offices, Morpeth, December 29.

JOINERS and a CABINETMAKER WANTED. BUTCHER and DOWN, 18, Pitt-street North.

LAW.—Wanted, an experienced Engrossing CLERK, by SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange, Sydney.

LOADING for TURON. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 90 and 92, Clarence-street.

MILCH COW wanted—must be warranted to give ten quarts of milk per day. Apply at Mr. M'CULLOCH'S office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, to meet with a Gentleman, having £300 to £400 at disposal, who would join advertiser in a safe and lucrative business. Address W. C., Wilshire Cottage, 135, Pitt-street South.

REQUIRED, a LADY, proficient in Music and French, to attend a school three days in the week. Apply, before 12, TUESDAY, 3rd, at 209, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable person, as HOUSEKEEPER, in a private family or house of business. Has a knowledge of bookkeeping; good references; and no objection to the country. Address J. R., Herald Office.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a good BOOTMAN, to work in the shop. Apply to ESAU BAILEY, 46, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Attention is called to the fact that there is a good opening for a duly qualified medical gentleman, of pleasing manner and temperate habits. A gentleman settling here would find this statement correct.

Upper scone, Hunter, November 26.

TEACHER.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Latin Classes. A good mathematician would be preferred. Applications, addressed to M. H., Herald Office, and accompanied by references and copies of testimonials, will be received till Saturday, the 7th January.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT MASTER, qualified to teach French, one qualified to teach German also and junior Latin classes will be preferred. Applications addressed to "Advertiser for Teacher," Herald Office, to be made on or before Monday, the 9th of January, accompanied by references and copies of testimonials.

THE GOVERNESSES and SERVANTS' HOME,—REMOVED to 103, Elizabeth-street North, near King-street.

GOVERNESSES are provided with separate sitting and sleeping apartments.

NEEDLEWOMEN of proved good character, are received as inmates, and can go out to work by the day.

SERVANTS now enjoy increased accommodation, and every facility for obtainining situations in respectable families. Arrangements have been made which relieve the inmates of a large portion of the work of the establishment.

A REWARD is given to members from the Home who remain in the same situation for two, three, and five years, provided they receive a good character from their employers.

Charges for Board and Residence:—Governesses, unemployed, 11s. per week. Servants, 10s per week.

Mrs. ALFRED ROBERTS, hon. sec.

WANTED, a strong GIRL 421, Bourke-street, near Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. ELPHINSTONE, jun., Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, King and Phillip-street.

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN, as WAITER. Apply, Elephant and Castle, King and Pitt streets.

WANTED, to purchase two or three pairs Guinea Pigs. Address, with price, &c., to A. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, a WET-NURSE. Apply to Dr. MOFFITT, Castlereagh-street, before 10 a m.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN for a Butcher's Shop, at CHURCHILL'S, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, handy at her needle. No. 8, College street, corner Stanley-street.

WANTED, a JOBBING PLASTERER. Apply 224, Clarence-street South, at ten this morning.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS. Apply to Miss MOORE, Moore Hall, Paddington.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; must cook and wash well. Apply this day 55, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a BOY, of 15 or 16, to ride out and deliver meat. Apply Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a Housemaid; also Two Servants for one house; and a Nurse Girl. J. C GLUE, 169, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to keep plain Accounts. Apply, by letter, K. P. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. DINGLE, 48, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH. Apply, after 9 o'clock, Civet Cat, King-street.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN as NURSE. Apply 24, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, to BUY, a SPRING VAN. 135, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL, lop-ear and other RABBITS. 135, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong BOY. 135, William-street Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. 23, Market-street West.

WANTED, a WAITER. City Wine Vaults, George-street, opposite Jamison-street. J. SIMPSON.

WANTED, a steady GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, between ten and twelve, at 83, Yurong-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, 20, Upper Fort-street, opposite Flag Staff.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply Farriers' Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply at the Lyceum Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply Mr. BAILEY, 74, King-street West